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ABSTRACT

A project developed an inventory of postsecondary vocational training programs for inmates and ex-offenders in Texas and conducted an assessment of the available programs. Constructing the inventory involved obtaining information on all educational offerings in correctional facilities from the Educational Program Clearinghouse's incarcerated database, correctional facilities themselves, Job Training Partnership Act administrative agencies, and others. The assessment of vocational programs used a multiple case study approach involving indepth site visits with two federal agencies, four Texas Department of Criminal Justice Institutional Divisions, one county agency, and three private contract institutions. Educational coordinators, programs instructors, and students were interviewed. Two-year colleges played an important role in providing most of the credit courses; at least one-third of the most frequently offered courses were closely related to the state's priority occupations. Most programs had open enrollment, and instructors covered the same material and curriculum as covered in equivalent institution-based courses. Faculty qualifications were comparable to instructors teaching on college campuses, and most facilities and equipment were adequate. (Appendixes include a 13-item bibliography, instruments, and inventories of postsecondary vocational training programs presented by type of program, institution name, and geographic location.) (YLB)

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Texas A&M University

PUBLIC POLICY RESOURCES LABORATORY

FINAL REPORT

INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR INMATES AND EX-OFFENDERS

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Corrections policy in the United States has moved from its earliest philosophy of simple vengeance toward offender rehabilitation and, most recently, to preparation of the offender for reintegration into general society. Occupational training and other skills enhancement activities are important elements for successful reintegration of offenders, providing them with the skills needed to survive in society without returning to a life of crime. Research has indicated that one of the most important factors in parole success is stable employment (Freeman, 1983) and that employment success reduces the probability of recidivism (Lotze, 1986; Hoffman and Meierhoefer, 1979; and Friedman, 1978).

Recently, reports of expected labor force shortages and the changing demographics of the future U.S. workforce, as documented in publications such as Workforce 2000 and Texas Work Force 2000, have suggested that unprecedented employment opportunities will exist for groups which have heretofore been considered very difficult to employ. Released offenders who have adequate basic academic skills, appropriate occupational skills, and have been trained in appropriate workplace attitudes and behavior will likely find the labor marketplace much more accessible to them than at any time in recent memory.

Recognizing these factors, the Governor's Task Force on Vocational Education, in its January 1988 report, identified prison inmates as one population in Texas which may be particularly well-served by strong vocational programs and recommended that a thorough review of issues related to prison inmates and vocational education was warranted. Similarly, the Carl Perkins Vocational Improvement Act of 1984 indicates that its purpose is to assure that individuals who are inadequately served under vocational education programs, including those incarcerated in correctional institutions, will be assured access to quality vocational education programs. The 1990 Carl Perkins revision also emphasizes the importance of vocational and technical training for a number of special population groups, including inmates and ex-offenders.

Educational activities within correctional institutions represent a large-scale endeavor including general adult education, vocational education, non-technical postsecondary education, and other types of instruction. However, occupational education, in particular, has the longest tradition and the largest rates of participation. The National Center for Research in Vocational Education (Day and McCane, 1982) estimates that vocational programs for incarcerated offenders enroll approximately 25,000 adults and 7,000 juveniles

in over 140 subject areas. These include p. arily institutionally-based programs and some limited community-based programs, which utilize community colleges and vocational schools through work or study-release programs. Approximately 75 percent of the postsecondary correctional education programs are provided by public colleges and universities, including 40 percent by two-year colleges (Littlefield, 1985).

In Texas, postsecondary educational activities within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division (TDCJ) are offered through the Windham School System's Continuing Education Division. The Windham System provides a variety of educational and support services to inmates. The Division of Continuing Education, through inter-agency agreements with two-year and four-year colleges and universities, provides academic and vocational postsecondary educational opportunities.

In light of prison overcrowding in Texas and the need to prepare released offenders for reintegration into society by enhancing their employment prospects, postsecondary institutions need to be prepared to play an important role in occupational training for offenders--both within correctional institutions and outside. Further, the availability of financial support for these disadvantaged students through the use of various means-tested resources provides an additional incentive to develop accessible quality programs. Therefore, it is appropriate that the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (Coordinating Board) obtain as much information as possible regarding the availability of occupationally-specific postsecondary training for Texas inmates and ex-offenders in order to best assess the need and continuing service requirements.

B. Objectives of Current Study

The two major objectives of this project, as envisioned by the Coordinating Board, were to:

- develop an inventory of postsecondary vocational training programs for inmates and ex-offenders; and
- conduct an assessment of the available postsecondary vocational training programs.

Within these broad outlines, the Public Policy Resources Laboratory (PPRL) at Texas A&M University responded to a request for proposals by further refining the general project objectives in order to provide more direction for study activities. Specifically, PPRL proposed a project that would:

- Develop a consolidated listing of occupationally-specific postsecondary vocational training programs available for offenders and ex-offenders. This consolidated listing was to be sorted by vocational program type and geographic location of the program.
- Use a multiple case-study approach to assess the availability, adequacy, and quality of postsecondary vocational training being provided in correctional institutions within the State of Texas.
- Produce a report for the Coordinating Board to present the inventory and the results of the assessment.

The remainder of this report presents the findings from the development of the inventory and the results of the assessment activities. The next chapter reviews the methods and steps used to construct the inventory and to conduct the assessment. Chapter III summarizes and highlights the findings from the inventory. Chapter IV presents the results of the assessment. Chapter V presents PPRL's conclusions and recommendations regarding postsecondary vocational training in Texas for inmates and ex-offenders.

II. STUDY METHODS

The procedures for constructing the inventory and the steps used to conduct the assessment of postsecondary vocational training programs for inmates and ex-offenders are described in this chapter.

A. Inventory Development

Constructing the inventory of vocational training programs involved the following steps:

- The Coordinating Board's Educational Program Clearinghouse database was obtained, including a detailed file of information on all educational offerings (academic and vocational) being provided by community colleges and universities within correctional institutions (the incarcerated database).

- A list of postsecondary vocational training programs being offered in all Texas Department of Criminal Justice--Institutional Division (TDCJ-ID) facilities was obtained from the Director of Windham ISD's Continuing Education Division. This list included program name, Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code, facility where the program was being offered, credit/non-credit/or apprenticeship program type, current enrollment numbers and number of past-period completers.

- All federal institutions, the eight largest and four other county jails, and all private-contracted correctional facilities in Texas were identified and a data collection instrument (see Appendix A) was sent to each one to obtain information (course/program name, CIP code, number of current enrollees and past period completers, and credit status) on their postsecondary vocational training courses. Forms were sent to the warden of each institution and they were requested to provide the form to the appropriate individual within their facility in anticipation of a telephone contact from a PPRL staff person.

- A list of all Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) administrative entities in Texas was developed and a slightly modified data collection instrument was sent to the JTPA director to obtain information on any vocational training programs they supported that was specifically geared to inmates or ex-offenders. They were requested to prepare the form in anticipation of a call from PPRL.

- A sample of three TDCJ-ID facilities were identified and a data collection instrument was sent to them so that the data obtained from them directly could be compared with the information regarding their vocational program offerings that had been obtained through the state's central administration.

- All correctional facilities and JTPA entities were contacted by PPRL staff within two weeks of receiving the data collection forms. Many of the individuals completed the information and returned the form to PPRL prior to receiving our phone call. Some of the contacts provided the desired information over the phone. In some cases, a number of telephone attempts were required in order to obtain the requested information. Table 1 shows the results of this data collection effort.

- An initial version of the inventory results was shared with the members of the Project Advisory Committee. They provided feedback regarding several possible additional data sources and providers of training within correctional facilities and community-based settings focused on ex-offenders. Additional contacts were made following their input in order to further refine the inventory contents.

- Information from all of these sources was combined into a single document that is presented in this report.

B. Program Assessment

In order to obtain the broadest possible perspective regarding the availability, accessibility, and quality of vocational training for inmates within Texas correctional facilities, PPRL conducted a series of in-depth site visits to representative facilities in order to examine training offerings in the variety of institutions within the state. The steps involved in conducting this assessment are described below.

- Based on information contained in the inventories described above, PPRL staff identified an initial sample of facilities of each jurisdictional type (federal correctional, county jail, state prison, and private contract correctional facility) that offered postsecondary vocational training. Locations were selected in order to obtain representation of a variety of vocational program types.

- The initial sample of proposed locations in which to conduct in-depth assessment reviews was modified based on feedback received from members of the Project Advisory Committee and their

Table 1

Results of Inventory Data Collection Efforts

Type of Institution#	# of entities contacted	# of entities responding
Federal correctional	9	9
Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division	3	3
County jails	12	12
Private contract facilities	6	5
Job Training Partnership Act administrative entities	35	35

assessment of the accessibility of the institutions and the current status of their programs.

- Following agreement on the final list of desired case study sites, PPRL staff contacted the appropriate designated person in order to obtain access to each facility and the individuals who were responsible for the vocational training activities. Direct contact was made at the other facilities with the individuals who had completed the inventory during the first stage of the project.

- In-depth interview guides (see Appendix B) were developed to structure the process of collecting information from educational coordinators, instructors, and students during the site visits. In addition to interviewing key individuals within each institution or program during the visit, PPRL staff also observed selected classes which were in session during that time.

- On-site visits were made to the selected facilities by PPRL staff as shown in the schedule in Table 2. On-site visits lasted three to four hours at each institution. The PPRL site visitor(s) was always accompanied throughout the visit by the educational coordinator or their designee for the institution.

Sites were selected for this assessment to represent a cross-section of locations where postsecondary vocational education courses are offered. Therefore, the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report may be representative of what would be found in other locations; however, the size of the sample of sites visited is too limited too safely generalize findings to the total population of institutions in any category.

Table 2

Assessment Site Visits and Schedules

Type of Institution	Name and Location of facility	Date of site visit
Federal correctional institutions	Bastrop Federal Corr. Inst. Bastrop, Tx	June 5
	Texarkana FCI Texarkana, Tx	July 23
Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice-Inst. Div.	Wynne Unit	June 16
	Central Unit	June 17
	Pack II Unit	June 21
	Coffield Unit	June 24
County jail	Dallas County Jail	June 29
Private facilities	Kyle (Wackenhut)	June 12
	Concepts, Inc.- Mineral Wells	June 28
	Bridgeport (Wackenhut)	June 30

III. INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

The completed inventory of postsecondary vocational training programs is provided in Appendices C-E in several alternative formats. Inventories of postsecondary vocational training programs are presented by type of program, by institution name, and by geographic region (state planning region/quality work force planning region). Several noteworthy findings are discussed here which emerged in the course of collecting and presenting the information for this inventory.

Postsecondary vocational education courses are offered in the variety of adult correctional facilities within the state:

- Federal correctional institutions and camps
- State prisons (Texas Department of Criminal Justice)
- State-contracted private facilities
- County jail facilities.

The proportion of institutions providing some form of vocational training varies widely by institution type. Based on data obtained from the inventory, postsecondary vocational training courses are offered in:

- 89 percent of the federal facilities responding;
- 79 percent of state (TDCJ-ID) facilities;
- 64 percent of private contracted facilities; and
- 25 percent of county jail facilities contacted.

In addition, only one JTPA program (the Upper Rio Grande Private Industry Council) indicated that it offers occupationally-specific training programs geared toward ex-offenders.

Based on the inventory of 45 institutions offering specified occupational programs, the most frequently-identified **credit courses** offered within Texas correctional institutions are:

- data processing (11 institutions)
- auto mechanics (10 institutions)
- horticulture (8)

- welding (7)
- drafting (6)
- auto body repair (5)

Similarly, the most frequently-cited **non-credit courses** offered to inmates are:

- small engine repair (4 institutions)
- building trades (3)
- computer technology (3)

Finally, the most frequently-offered **apprenticeship courses** available within Texas facilities are:

- building maintenance (10 institutions)
- cook (8)
- baker (7)
- pressman (offset) (4)

Twenty (20) postsecondary education providers offer credit and non-credit courses within the correctional facilities in the state. Some entities are providing courses at multiple institutions, including:

- Alvin Community College (6 institutions served)
- Lee College (5 institutions)
- Trinity Valley College (5 institutions)
- El Centro Community College (3 institutions)
- Central Texas College (3 institutions)
- Southern Technical College (3 institutions)
- Blinn College (2 institutions)
- Education Management Systems (2 institutions)
- Microcomputer Technical Institute (2 institutions)
- El Paso Community College (1 institution and 1 JTPA program)
- Texas A&M Extension Service (rotates among institutions)

A number of other schools are offering programs within a single institution, including:

- Amarillo College
- Bee County College
- Cedar Valley College
- Hill College
- Howard College
- Marietta College
- Multi-Career Southern Institute
- Texarkana College

Reports from the federal, private contract, and county facilities indicated that their information was less reliable than desired regarding the number of program completers. With the exception of TDCJ-ID reports, completer information from the other entites tended to be reported reluctantly. Therefore, the inventories reported here include information on estimated current number of enrollees but does not report number of completers for any of the institutions. However, some respondents were not able to indicate current enrollment levels either and a zero is indicated in those fields.

The assessment phase of the study built upon the contacts made and the information collected from the inventory phase. Findings from the assessment are discussed in the next chapter.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING PROGRAMS

A. Background

1. Vocational programs in institutional settings assessed

As indicated in the methodology section, this assessment of postsecondary training programs was derived from in-depth case studies of a small number of correctional facilities within the State of Texas. The sites that were visited and observed included:

- two federal correctional institutions;
- four Texas Department of Criminal Justice units;
- one county jail; and
- three private contract facilities.

The selection of the specific locations to visit was based on each facility's accessibility, its vocational program offerings, and the type of educational provider identified as teaching the courses. The State of Texas sites--both the state-run prison units as well as the privately-owned contract facilities--received more attention than the federal and the county jails, primarily due to the heavier concentration of vocational training provided in the state units by colleges under the auspices of the Coordinating Board.

Programs in state institutions. The Division of Continuing Education of the Windham School System began offering vocational and academic education classes to inmates about twenty-five years ago at the Huntsville unit and now offers the following types of postsecondary programs:

- junior college academic;
- senior college academic:
- graduate school academic;
- in-cell study;
- junior college vocational; and

- other programs including the Texas A&M University Engineering Extension Service short courses, the Apprenticeship and Related Training Program, and Project RIO.

The junior college vocational programs are the focus of this assessment. These vocational programs are provided through local contracts between the TDCJ and the various colleges pursuant to rules and policies of the respective college, the Coordinating Board, and TDCJ. Postsecondary vocational classes are usually six months in length with students attending class approximately six hours a day, five days a week. A Certificate of Completion and credit for approximately 20 to 24 college semester hours is earned for the satisfactory completion of a six-month postsecondary vocational course. During that time, a student will cover all of the topics normally covered in a 20-hour course sequence for that program in the campus setting. Students can receive credit for partial completion of a program (at least two month blocks). College credit earned within a TDCJ unit can be transferred towards a degree program on campus--college transcripts for courses taken within the state institutions appear no different from those issued to students at the on-campus site.

Postsecondary vocational education programs (credit courses) are offered in many disciplines in the state facilities including:

- horticulture
- data processing
- drafting
- auto body repair
- welding
- auto mechanics
- woodworking
- diesel mechanics
- masonry
- air conditioning/refrigeration
- electronics
- upholstery
- graphic arts
- meat cutting
- truck driving
- sheet metal

Programs in private-contract facilities. Vocational education classes are also available within private prisons and pre-release centers under contract with TDCJ. Most of the contract facilities under TDCJ's Institutional Division have been in operation for less than two years. Under TDCJ guidelines, the private contract facilities must provide seven hours of activity for inmates a day (either school or work). Full-

time students do not have work assignments. These facilities offer vocational programs through private technical institutes such as Matrix Training Division of Microcomputer Technical Institute, Education Management Systems, and one public technical institute--Texas State Technical Institute. These providers must meet the guidelines of TDCJ and the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools (their accrediting body).

Vocational classes observed by PPRL at the two Wackenhut-owned facilities are three months in length. Students attend class approximately seven hours a day, five days a week. A Certificate of Completion and credit for 520 clock hours is earned for the satisfactory completion of a three month postsecondary vocational education program. Students can receive partial credit for the completion of segments of the course.

Vocational classes offered by Education Management Systems at the Concepts facility consist of nine and fifteen week programs. Partial credit can be earned for these courses. However, this program is in its first year of operation and is still taking shape.

Postsecondary credit vocational educational programs offered in the private facilities include:

- food service
- word processing
- building trades
- auto mechanics
- electronics
- horticulture
- basic office technology
- computer system technology
- spreadsheet technology
- desktop publishing

Programs in federal institutions. The Federal Bureau of Prisons began offering vocational and academic education programs to inmates over twenty years ago and now offer the following types of programs:

- adult basic education (pre-GED, basic English, math and reading);
- GED programs;
- English as a Second Language (ESL);
- postsecondary education; and

- vocational training programs.

Instruction is provided by either full-time Bureau of Prisons staff or contract personnel from various postsecondary institutions and trade schools. Most of the programs are certified by the accrediting agencies for the educational provider, for example the Texas Education Agency or the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools.

Vocational programs at the federal facilities vary between one month and one year in length, usually meeting five days a week. The program observed at Bastrop FCI does not provide for credits to transfer to Blinn College because vocational classes are not offered on campus. Students there receive a certificate for completing 200 to 250 hour blocks; however, this "credit" is recognized only inside the federal prison system and has no value to the students should they try to transfer to another college.

All inmates, including students, have paid work assignments and whenever possible, students are assigned to jobs in which their vocational training can be used (e.g., building trades students are assigned to construction jobs at the facility). Inmates will also receive pay grade increases upon completion of vocational training in their work assignment area.

Postsecondary vocational educational programs (non-credit courses) offered at federal institutions include the following:

- horticulture
- air conditioning/ refrigeration
- auto mechanics
- small engine repair
- building trades
- data processing

Programs in county jail facilities. Given the indeterminate amount of time most inmates are housed at county jail facilities as they await disposition of their charges or transfer to another facility, vocational training is not a very central part of county jail programming. Only three out of the twelve county facilities we contacted offered vocational training--only Dallas and Harris County had credit courses offered by external colleges. Dallas County began offering typing classes about eighteen years ago.

In Dallas County, classes are six weeks in length with students attending eight hours a day, six days a week. Students can receive three credit hours for each completed class. Credit can be used towards a

degree at El Centro College in the Dallas County Community College District.

In Dallas and Harris counties, course offerings include:

- typing
- radio/television
- auto mechanics
- welding
- computer science
- auto body
- floor covering installation
- offset printing (apprentice)

2. Assessment approach

The above discussion highlights the variety of arrangements and offerings for postsecondary vocational training in evidence across the types of correctional institutions within the state. The remainder of this assessment will examine institutional-based vocational offerings in Texas on a variety of dimensions. Differences in these factors across jurisdictional settings will be highlighted, where appropriate. The dimensions to be examined in this assessment include:

- type of vocational courses offered, including the process for determination of offerings;
- student assessment and assignment to vocational training;
- instructional approach used;
- facilities and resources available for conducting the vocational training; and
- background and qualifications of the institution and faculty teaching the classes.

B. Assessment of Course Offerings

Vocational training available to inmates ideally should be in areas that are of interest to them, fit with their capabilities, aptitudes, and educational levels, and provide them with skills and competencies that are likely to increase their employment prospects, especially in the geographic location to which they are likely to be released. In this section, we will review the types of courses available to inmates in the state, and the basis upon which the decisions regarding course offerings are made.

1. Process for deciding on courses offered

According to the persons interviewed in each of the jurisdictions, decisions regarding what vocational courses or programs are offered are usually based on a combination of factors, including:

- expected occupational demand and forecasts--TDCJ reportedly uses TEC forecasts and BLS publications;
- student interests--TDCJ, the federal institutions, and the Wackenhut private contract facility conduct periodic inmate surveys to gauge interest;
- available space and equipment;
- an available educational provider;
- security constraints, for example health care and paralegal training are not offered in state institutions and computer programming is limited in the federal institutions due to security concerns; and
- whether the institutions can utilize the trade, e.g., horticultural students who can assist with grounds maintenance, office technology students, and truck driving students who can assist institutional operations.

Within the TDCJ institutions, the decisions regarding course offerings are made jointly between TDCJ and Windham School System, contingent upon the approval of the Coordinating Board. The individual units have final decisions about what is offered there based on adequate space and whether the trained inmate can be utilized by the unit once training has been completed. Reportedly, most state facilities and the Wackenhut private contract facilities have advisory committees in the vocational education areas made up of community members who periodically evaluate the equipment and contents of the vocational education classes and recommend modifications to reflect changes in occupational requirements.

Another indication of student interest is the length of the waiting list for enrollment. In the state facilities, the most substantial waiting list is reportedly for the data processing and computer courses. In the federal facilities, there are waiting lists for most classes.

The college provider may also suggest courses. For example, Lee College is attempting to get TDCJ approval for a drafting and computer-

assisted design program in one of the state facilities where the equipment and an available instructor are already in place.

In the county jails, the limited available space, the existing equipment, and the institutions' ability to use the work of the trained students greatly dictate the courses that are offered at those facilities. In the federal institutions, decisions regarding course offerings are primarily made by the warden and the education department of the specific facility based on the Bureau of Prisons' determination of the usefulness of the training to the federal institutions and the skills and interests of the population at that facility--e.g., educated white-collar versus undereducated minimally-skilled inmate population.

2. Courses offered compared to state priority occupations

From the inventory presented in this report, we identified the vocational courses and programs that are offered most frequently within the state, i.e., in the most facilities. In order to assess the extent to which the training courses available to inmates match the occupations with high demand for employees in Texas, a comparison of these courses with the state priority occupations list is appropriate.

Texas' priority occupations list is developed by the Texas Education Agency to help guide planning of occupational education in the state. The 34 occupations or occupational clusters on that list, shown in Appendix F, provide the basis for evaluating whether vocational courses are directly, closely, or indirectly related to occupations in demand in the state, using a methodology developed by the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee that crosswalks Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) codes with Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) codes. For this assessment, we compared the vocational courses offered to inmates in the state to the state's priority occupations. The following results emerged:

- 73 percent of the most frequently offered courses in state (TDCJ) institutions are directly or closely related to the state's priority occupations;

- 67 percent of the most frequently offered courses in private-contract institutions are directly or closely related to the state's priority occupations;

- 100 percent of the most frequently offered courses in federal institutions are directly or closely related to the state's priority occupations;

- 62 percent of the most frequently offered courses in county jails are directly or closely related to the state's priority occupations.

Statewide, the ten vocational education programs with the highest reported enrollments, across all types of correctional institutions, are:

- data processing
- auto mechanics
- automated warehousing
- electronics
- horticulture
- drafting
- air conditioning/refrigeration
- welding
- auto body repair
- building maintenance

Ninety (90) percent of these vocational programs with the highest reported enrollments in the state are directly or closely related to the state's priority occupations.

The data provided above may be a bit misleading in that it appears to indicate that the federal facilities may be doing a better job of providing vocational programs linked to the state's priority occupations. In fact, a number of courses being taught in TDCJ institutions that are not related to the statewide priority occupations are related to priority occupations identified in sub-regions of the state, for example, food services and automated warehousing. Therefore, it appears that most of the vocational courses being offered within the state's correctional institutions are related to employable occupations.

Of course, some high growth occupations in the state are unlikely to be areas in which inmates or ex-offenders will have much chance of training or employment. Specifically, training in health care-related occupations is unlikely to be offered in institutional settings because of security considerations. The high growth protective services occupations (police and correctional officers) are likely closed to most offenders. Some other occupations require more training and preparation than will be offered through institutional courses, for example, social workers, teachers, and some of the more advanced technological occupations.

Therefore, institutional training programs must provide programs that are in demand occupational areas in which prior offender status will not present an insurmountable barrier to employment. It appears that

most of the training offered in the Texas facilities is consistent with this requirement.

C. Student Assignment, Assessment, and Follow-up

Educational programs reportedly have a high priority among inmates, especially those who have completed high school. Students in the TDCJ facilities may take postsecondary vocational classes:

- as part of a condition of their incarceration;
- in order to enhance their chances for parole; or
- to obtain the benefits of early release credit that comes from participation in educational programs.

State inmates can obtain release from a portion of their required work assignments by participating in vocational training classes, although they are required to work at least four hours a day (unpaid) even if taking vocational classes. In the private contracted facilities, all inmates who are deemed likely to benefit from participation in an education program are eligible to participate. In the private contract facilities also, class participation is given priority over work assignments.

Students in the state facilities are required to have a high school diploma or a verifiable GED certificate to take postsecondary vocational classes. In the private contract facilities, students without a high school diploma or GED can also take postsecondary classes if they pass the Wonderlic aptitude test. This test is administered by an outside contractor with a certain pre-determined cut-off score which indicates if the student can be expected to comprehend the course content of the postsecondary training class. Students are given ongoing opportunities to retake this test in order to qualify for vocational training participation.

In the federal facilities, all inmates are given the Adult Basic Education and Literacy (ABEL) test to assess their basic skills. At present, inmates must score at least an equivalent of eighth grade to enroll in postsecondary vocational classes, although plans are being made to increase the required grade level to twelfth grade. Those who score less than eighth grade are enrolled in adult basic education in order to progress to the required grade level. Any inmate may enroll in a vocational program. However, some specific programs or courses may have additional requirements or prerequisites such as high school or diploma or GED, medical clearance, or a specific grade level attainment on the ABEL. The county jail does not appear to screen students based on prior educational level.

Some additional factors are used to screen students for participation in vocational training classes. In all of the facilities, the inmate's expected release date must be appropriate for course completion. In the state and county facilities, the inmate must meet the appropriate security clearances. In the state, the individual must also have the approval of the unit principal. This is necessary because inmates can request to be transferred to another state prison unit in order to take a vocational course offered there, if it is not offered at their current unit.

In the private facilities, students do not have to meet any additional security requirements because they are considered minimum security. All inmates at Bastrop and Texarkana federal institutions meet the federal security requirements to take vocational classes at that facility--transfers among institutions for training purposes is uncommon.

With the exception of the Wonderlic aptitude test used by Wackenhut for students without a high school diploma or GED, none of the other facilities use any type of aptitude, interest, or skills assessment to screen students to take a particular class. Within the TDCJ facilities, however, Project RIO does some inmate assessment and all students take a reading inventory to test their reading skills. However, these do not screen students into or out of participation in vocational education programs.

Eligible inmates in the state facilities can choose to sign up for whatever course interests them. If it is unavailable, they are put on a waiting list for the next available slot. Inmates in the private facilities are also given a choice of classes; however, if their desired class is full, they are reportedly placed in any class that is available. According to some inmates, the private facilities almost "force" them to take educational classes.

In the federal facilities, students can take as many classes as their time allows. However, after completing a class at some facilities, they must wait 90 days before signing up for another class. The long waiting lists for most classes at the federal institutions mean that inmates often take whatever is available that is of any interest to them.

None of the facilities perform any type of consistent follow-up of their vocational students upon completion of their program. Some instructors at the state and private facilities reported having anecdotal feedback about their former students' successes in the job market; however, no consistent or rigorous follow-up has been conducted to document or assess program effectiveness.

D. Instructional approach

Credit vocational programs in the institutional setting tend to concentrate course content and hours into a shortened calender time period. In the state institutions, classes are usually six months in length, six hours a day, five days a week. Students can normally get up to 20 hours of course credit for completing the full six months program. Although most of the courses have open enrollment (e.g., welding, electronics), the curriculum is taught in a fairly structured sequence.

Although the instructors indicated that there is great similarity between the instruction on the college campus and in the prison facility, several differences were noted. Specifically:

- more individualized instruction is possible in the institution because of the length of time students are in class;
- a larger disparity exists among inmate educational levels requiring that classes move a little slower due to the large deficiencies in math and reading skills;
- instructors are more likely to discuss job prospects and job readiness skills as part of their curriculum, including helping to prepare resumes and mock interviews, than would be the case on-campus.

Instructors use students that have completed their courses as shop assistants (peer instructors)and indicated that these individuals were very effective and helpful in the classroom. Beyond these differences, however, the instructional content and rigor was rated by the instructors to be equivalent to that on the college campus.

In the private-contracted facilities, courses are taught on a full open-enrollment basis. Therefore, classes are self-paced with substantial individual and small group instruction. Instructors are also likely to discuss job prospects and job readiness skills as part of their curriculum. The computer class instructors require students to prepare a resume at the end of the program. Instructors indicated that training is very condensed compared to their external programs--Wackenhut provides 520 clock hours of training in vocational programs that require 1500 hours to complete externally. Upon release, students can attend the campus of Microcomputer Technology Institute to complete their training.

The county jail instruction in Dallas County Jail is also open-enrollment, with much individualized instruction. Classes are six weeks in length--eight hours a day, five days a week. Students receive three hours of credit, which

can be used at El Centro College. The amount of credit received appears low compared to the number of hours students spend in instruction.

The courses taught at the federal facility do not duplicate anything offered at the Blinn College campus. Therefore, instructors could not compare their instructional approach to that at the college campus. The courses in the federal system are open-enrollment and, because of the number of hours spent in instruction (eight months, five days a week), a great deal of individual interaction is possible. Instructors also discuss job prospects and include job readiness skills as part of their curriculum as well. Most of the programs in the federal facilities utilize actual experience in addition to classroom instruction. Therefore, live work within the institution, where feasible, comprises a portion of some of the training programs.

E. Assessment of Facilities and Resources

1. Equipment and materials

Credit courses taught by external postsecondary providers appear to have appropriate and adequate equipment and materials, in most cases. According to the college instructors in the TDCJ programs, all materials and equipment normally available to their on-campus students are available to the inmate students in the TDCJ training programs. In addition, TDCJ furnishes supplies normally provided by the students themselves, such as books, pens, paper, etc.

In TDCJ, equipment for the vocational courses is purchased either by the educational provider or by TDCJ. All equipment purchased by the provider remains theirs. Equipment is shared by the provider for the postsecondary program and by Windham for many of their high school level vocational courses. Some equipment is also purchased by Windham for their courses. This equipment, in turn, is also available for use in the college-level courses. Equipment purchased by Windham appears to be somewhat older and outdated compared to the equipment purchased and maintained by the postsecondary provider.

Instructors in TDCJ appear to be satisfied with the equipment they use in most courses. The horticulture instructor would like to see students exposed to some of the heavier equipment in the industry but realizes that this is not feasible due to the lack of large tracts of land, cost, and security risks. Also, an electronics instructor indicated that although some of their equipment such as the computers and testers were in need of updating, the prison inmates had new oscilloscopes that were not even available to students on-campus. The students in one of the electronics courses expressed substantial frustration with the unreliable condition of some of the older equipment they were using.

In the private contracted facilities, the educational provider, i.e., the private technical school, is furnishing the equipment and materials needed for the course. Again, instructors and students generally indicated that they have adequate equipment and materials, comparable to what is available in campus classrooms. Some of the computer instructors expressed an interest in more up-to-date software but realize it is difficult and expensive to remain current in computer software technology.

The printing equipment used by the Dallas County program is owned by the county. The typewriters are owned by El Centro college. Although the printing equipment is old, it is still utilized for actual county printing jobs. In addition, for the county's printing program, inmates travel outside of the jail facility to another location where a good deal of the county's printing is done. There they work on actual equipment on the county's printing requirements. The county supplies the books and materials for the training programs and there are reportedly adequate supplies of these materials.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons buys all of the necessary equipment for the Blinn College program. The College provides all of the expendables, such as books, tests, pens, etc. Again the instructors indicated that the equipment is quite adequate and the students were in agreement. At Texarkana, the purchase of equipment and material is shared by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and Texarkana College.

With the exception of some of the equipment used in the Dallas County jail program and some of the electronics equipment in one of the state programs, most of the equipment appeared adequate, functional, and appropriate for the training that was being conducted within all of the facilities observed. Feedback from instructors and students corroborated our impressions that the equipment and materials were adequate and appropriate. The most consistent complaint expressed by inmates was their inability to take their books to their residential areas and, except in the federal institutions, to keep textbooks after the classes ended.

2. Facilities

Vocational classes at the state and federal facilities PPRL observed are taught in educational areas located away from the residential areas. Students have access to tools and equipment which would not be allowed in the residential areas of the institutions. Inmates normally undergo body searches when moving from the classroom to the residential areas. In the county jail, although the classroom facilities

are located on the same floor as the inmates are housed, they are separate and also require searches for movements between the areas. In the private contract facilities, although there is some separation of the residential and classroom areas, more freedom of movement without searches is permitted, reflecting the minimum security classification of these inmates.

With the exception of the jail facility, all of the classrooms seemed adequate and appropriate--relatively clean, well-lit and ventilated--with sufficient space for the equipment and for instruction. In the Dallas County jail, the classroom facilities were less than appealing, with insufficient light.

3. Funding

Most of the program staff interviewed by PPRL did not cite funding as a problem of serious measure. TDCJ, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and Dallas County all pay tuition and fees for at least one postsecondary vocational education course for any interested and eligible student. In TDCJ, the state pays for one course, equivalent to twenty credit hours. If students want to take additional vocational courses beyond that, they are expected to pay for it themselves. However, there are a number of exceptions, in which the state will pay for more than one course sequence, including classes with prerequisites, non-credit certificate and short-term training programs, coordinated vocational academic education programs, and some apprenticeship programs. In the federal institutions, the students can take more than one sequence of vocational training, fully paid for by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. However, programs provided by trade and technical schools are paid for with Pell Grants or by students themselves (from their trust funds or money earned on work assignments) None of the state or county entities use Pell Grants to defray the costs of paying for student participation in vocational programs.

The private contract facilities make active use of inmates' Pell Grant eligibility to pay for vocational courses they take. Some inmates expressed the opinion that they were being coerced into taking some courses they were not interested in and forced to use up some of their Pell Grant money. Several students indicated that they believed that Pell Grant funding was being tapped for the full value of a course ($2300 per student per class) but the students were not receiving the full value of what the Pell Grant was intended for, because they did not get to keep their books and other supplies, for example. Considerable resentment was expressed about the use of their Pell Grants in this way by a number of students in the private facilities.

According to the educational coordinator at one of the private contract facilities, only about 65 percent of the students are eligible for Pell Grants. Tuition costs are waived by the trade school for other students who do not have the ability to pay and are not eligible for Pell Grants.

F. Faculty Background and Qualifications

Faculty for credit courses offered by the external postsecondary institutions are required to meet all of the same qualifications as instructors who teach on the college campus, according to the educational coordinators. Instructors in the correctional settings must also be able to pass certain security clearances. All of the educational coordinators indicated that some additional unique interpersonal skills were required in order to be successful in this setting. In the Wackenhut private contract facilities, faculty participate in a 40 hour in-service training before teaching. In the federal facilities, contract instructors receive an additional institutional evaluation (which may include a psychiatric evaluation). In addition, federal instructors receive a one day training course annually and are escorted for one year by another staff person. Repeatedly, educational coordinators indicated that prison faculty need to possess a special ability to work successfully with this unique population in this type of setting. Most of the faculty we interviewed had been working in their setting for an extended period of time and thought they were successful. They also believed that they could teach on the college campus, if they so desired.

Although the students believe that their instructors are qualified and good, several indicated that they do not have sufficient instructor time, especially since the courses are self-paced and they are expected to cover a lot of material in a condensed period.

G. Support Systems

Increasing recognition has been paid by the institutions to the importance of additional support for inmate students, outside of the classroom. In the state and federal facilities, career and education counselors are available to inmates. TDCJ's Project RIO has put in place a total support system to help inmates with their transition into employment.

The private contract facilities, where inmates are closest to being released, appear to have very limited additional support systems. The private technical schools rely upon the instructors to provide career counseling, job readiness training, and job search assistance. The Dallas County jail has a career counselor; however, that person reportedly ends up doing much more emotional counseling than anything else.

Clearly, the organized support that inmates need to help them with the transition from training to release to employment is only fully implemented through the Project RIO process in TDCJ. Wider implementation of this approach is indicated based upon the reported success Project RIO has had in helping released offenders enter the work force.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present effort to develop an inventory of postsecondary occupational training programs has highlighted the need for a more unified and routinized approach for identifying the programs available in the wide array of settings within the state. A variety of institutions house inmates (federal, state, county and private-contract) and many different types of entities provide occupational education and training (community colleges, private trade and technical schools, University extension services, and institutional staff). As a result, no single consolidated list of training programs for inmates and providers is maintained and updated on a consistent basis.

Information maintained by individual federal, county and private contract institutions or the coordinator for the Continuing Education Division of Windham School System for TDCJ regarding the training programs and courses offered becomes dated quickly because of the rapid turnover in institutional populations. Nonetheless, the TDCJ-ID Continuing Education Division reporting system maintains relable data regarding student enrollment levels and completion rates. In non-TDCJ institutions, many individuals interviewed by PPRL believed that information regarding the number of program completers during a prior period tended to not be very reliable. Caution was urged in using these estimates. Other conclusions and recommendations deriving from this study are discussed below.

A. Conclusions

The present assessment of vocational programs used a multiple case study approach involving in-depth visits with two federal, four TDCJ, one county, and three private-contract institutions. The following observations were made based on PPRL staff visits to facilities and interviews conducted with educational coordinators and program instructors and students within the institutions.

1. Decisions regarding the types of courses or programs offered are based on a combination of factors, including expected occupational demand, identifiable student interest, available space and equipment, usefulness of the training for institutional needs, availability and interest of an educational provider, and security considerations.

2. Two-year colleges in Texas play an important role in providing most of the credit courses in Texas prisons, many offering credit that is directly transferable by an inmate from the correctional

institution to the college campus, where they can complete their studies, should they so desire.

3. Almost three-quarters of the most frequently-offered courses in state (TDCJ) institutions, two-thirds of the most frequently-offered courses in private contract and county facilities, and 100 percent of the most frequently-offered courses in federal institutions are directly or closely-related to occupations on the state's priority occupations list.

4. Some high-growth occupations in the state, for example in the health and and protective services fields, are unlikely to be available to inmates due to security concerns of the institutions or the unlikely employability of released offenders. Other occupations (e.g., social workers and teachers) require more training and education than can reasonably be provided through institutional courses.

5. Although state and federal institutions conduct a reading inventory and basic skills assessment, respectively, inmates can enroll in courses strictly on the basis of their expressed interest--there is no screening, provided they have completed high school or its equivalent. Security, medical/physical conditions, and time remaining to serve are factors which may limit an inmate's participation in certain programs.

6. Most institutional vocational programs have open-enrollment, concentrating course content and hours into a shortened calendar time period but taught in longer days (up to six hours a day) and more days per week (up to five per week).

7. Programs instructors indicated that the same material and curriculum are covered in institutional-based vocational programs as in the equivalent courses on the college campus, using comparable, books, tests, etc. Instructors sometime include more information on job readiness skills, resume writing, etc. in the prison-based classes than is true in the college setting.

8. Faculty backgrounds and qualifications to teach the credit courses by the colleges and technical schools are reportedly comparable to those instructors teaching on the college campuses, although institutional instructors must pass additional security clearances and, in some cases, receive additional training.

9. Most equipment and facilities used for vocational training programs appeared to be at least adequate and were reportedly

comparable to what students would find in college classes, although some of the higher technology equipment may be somewhat outdated.

10. Students in the private and state institutions' courses, in particular, complained that they were unable to take their books to their residential areas and were unable to keep their books after the course was completed. Inmates who used Pell Grants to pay for their courses were especially disturbed that they were not able to keep books they believe were purchased by the amount of their Pell Grant award.

11. Funding or lack of resources to conduct desired vocational training programs was not cited as a problem by most staff with the exception of their ability to replace some of the outdated equipment. Federal, state, and county institutions pay for most of the courses provided by community colleges. Programs provided by private trade and technical schools are normally paid for by Pell Grants or inmates' own resources. However, as noted above, a number of inmates expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which they believed their Pell Grants were being handled.

12. Although Project RIO is a valuable support program operating within TDCJ for inmates who have completed vocational training, employability support and preparation programs do not appear to be as fully implemented in other settings, especially the private contract facilities.

13. Because of the special difficulty involved with tracking released offenders over time, longer-term follow-up measures of in-prison training effectiveness have been limited, despite their potential value.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings from this study have given rise to a number of recommendations that PPRL believes are worthy of additional consideration by the appropriate educational coordinators and policy makers who are in a position to influence the planning and delivery of occupational education within the correctional setting.

1. Given the apparent reliability and accuracy of the data from TDCJ-ID's Continuing Education Division regarding enrollments and completions in state facilities, many of which use community colleges and technical institutes as providers, the Coordinating Board should use Continuing Education Division's reports as a

direct source of inventory information to be included in the Clearinghouse's Incarcerated Data Base.

2. Whenever possible, courses offered within the correctional institution should accrue credit that students can transfer to the campus program of that college or to another college within the state. Instructors, educational coordinators, and counselors should actively attempt to get students to continue their coursework on the college campus upon release from the institution.

3. Decisions regarding programs to be offered should continue to rely upon the variety of factors that will ensure student interest and also enhance employment potential upon release. Program planners should utilize information from the Texas Employment Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the state's priority occupations lists--statewide and from the Quality Work Force Planning regions--to develop informed judgements regarding potential program offerings.

4. Institutions should offer a series of short courses for inmates who are unable to take advantage of the longer courses due to the probable length of their stay. Inmates, many of whom have had only minimal exposure to occupational opportunities, may benefit from a series of occupational exploration courses to gain careers exposure prior to selecting a full training program

5. Despite having a high school diploma, many inmate students lack basic skills necessary for success and mobility in the job market. As such, vocational training programs should be combined with basic skills training courses for those inmates who are deficient. Community colleges and other providers of training within the institutional setting should investigate the possibility of using their resources to improve the literacy and basic skill levels of incarcerated high school graduates to supplement the activities of the Windham School System.

6. The open enrollment instructional approach used in many courses and the more individualized instruction that this requires increases the value of using student assistants who have completed the training program. The expanded use of student assisting as a work assignment can also help to provide a refresher opportunity and provide a resume enhancement for soon-to-be released inmates.

7. The inclusion of job readiness skills training and similar elements within the occupational training program is useful and should be encouraged in the institution setting. Organized support services

and job search skills training should be a routine part of pre-release for all inmates, similar to the Project RIO approach, and especially for inmates who have completed a vocational training program while incarcerated.

8. The use of Pell Grants, including their present usage by technical and trade schools in private-contract and federal facilities, and the potential for their expanded usage in state and county institutions should be examined in more detail. Potential areas of abuse of Pell Grants should be identified, their current usage patterns investigated, and recommendations developed from that investigation to minimize any appearance of misuse of these funds by schools or institutions.

9. Increased opportunities should be provided for inmates to have access to their textbooks. Although security concerns may partially account for institutions' reluctance to let students carry books back and forth between the classroom and residential areas, greater opportunities should be afforded for students to have access to their books, especially on the weekends.

10. Institutions and education providers should include regular student feedback and course evaluation data as a standard part of their procedures.

11. Mechanisms to collect information on the post-release activities of prison occupational training participants should be developed, including employment, school activities, and criminal activities outcomes to help evaluate the effectiveness of prison training programs.

12. Recent follow-up studies of the RIO program participants have identified the value of that initiative on increasing offender employment and reducing recidivism. A similar period in-depth impact study using longitudinal follow-up of vocational education course enrolles and completers should be conducted to measure the effectiveness of these programs and their differential impact on various subgroups of offenders. This type of study could provide valuable information for planning community college and other educational services to prison inmates.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY-PPRL
POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY

Please complete the following form to identify all postsecondary vocational training courses or apprentice programs that are offered by your institution. For each vocational offering inside your institution, please indicate; (1) program or course name; (2) the appropriate Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) code, if known; (3) the number of persons enrolled in the course or apprentice program during this academic year; and (4) the number of individuals completing the course or apprentice program during the last academic year. Also, indicate if it is a credit course--CC, non-credit course-NC, or an apprenticeship program-AP, and identify the name of the provider (e.g. Houston Community College or TDC staff person name). On the next page, repeat the same information for any courses offered for your inmates outside of the institution. Please use additional sheets if necessary.

Institution Name:_____ Page___of___

COURSES OR APPRENTICE PROGRAMS OFFERED INSIDE INSTITUTION:

Course/Apprentice Program Name	CIP Code	# of enrollees	# of completers	CC/NC/AP	Provider (Eg. School Name, TDC Staff)
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Note: If a combination or sequence of courses form a program, specify the program name and identify the specific courses that make-up that program

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY-PPRL

POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY (CONTINUED)

COURSES OR APPRENTICE PROGRAMS OFFERED OUTSIDE INSTITUTION:

Course/Apprentice Program Name	CIP Code	# of enrollees	# of completers	CC/NC/AP	Provider (Eg. School Name, TDC Staff)
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Note: If a combination or sequence of courses form a program, specify the program name and identify the specific courses that make-up that program

APPENDIX B

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW INSTRUMENTS

Texas A&M Public Policy Resources Lab
Coodinating Board Study of Post-Secondary Vocational Education in Correctional Institutions

Educational Administrator In-Depth Interview

History of Institution's Background in Voc Education

- How long has (TYPE) offered formal voc ed programs or courses?

- How long have external educational institutions been involved?

- How long has (TYPE) had formal apprenticeship programs?

Type of Training Offered and Providers

- How are decisions made regarding what type of training is offered at each facility?
  Credit/non-credit/apprenticeship decision?
  Length of course decision and exit points?
  Type of courses offered?

  - Who decides?
  - What factors are taken into consideration?
  - How much is decision based on employer-demand occupations versus institutional need versus perceived student interests or capabilities?
  - Voc ed in relation to prison industry?

- How are decisions made regarding which providers are used within any specific facility?
  - Who usually initiates the relationship?
  - What is process for developing contractual or other relationship

Student Assignment/Selection

- What methods are used for deciding which students are selected to participate in vocational education classes?
  - Criteria?
  - Assessment methods or techniques?
  - Security factors?
  - Release plans?

Program Funding and Resources

- What are the funding sources for voc ed. program offerings?
  - Credit vs. Non-credit vs. Apprenticeship programs
  - State formula vs Carl Perkins vs Other sources

- How adequate is funding?

- How is equipment obtained?

- Any special considerations regarding which faculty are assigned to the facility?

- Have there been any difficulty getting providers to be willing or able to provide courses? Reasons, if so?

- Any concerns regarding the providers or their faculty available to institutions?

Additional or Other Job-Related Support Services Provided

- What additional support services are provided within each facility, including career counseling, job readiness training, job search assistance, etc.?
  - What's available at the institutions we will be visiting?
  - Who provides?
  - How effective and useful is this additional support?

Training Effectiveness Measures

- What measures do you use for training effectiveness evaluation?
  - Any quantifiable measures?
  - Any follow-up data available specifically for training completers?

- What is your view of the effectiveness and value of offering the training you do within the setting?
  - Value to institutions?
  - Value to students?
  - Value to employers?

Overall Comments and Feedback

- What are the major challenges you face in providing vocational ed in the correctional setting?

- Have you implemented any new approaches that you find are working to address the challenges of providing voc ed. in correctional setting?

- Are there any steps that the State could take in making voc. ed more effectively offered within the correctional setting?

Texas A&M Public Policy Resources Lab
Coodinating Board Study of Post-Secondary Vocational Education in Correctional Institutions

Educational Coordinator In-Depth Interview

History of Institution's Background in Voc Education

- How long have you been working with the vocational program at (TYPE)?

- (IF APPLICABLE) How long has (TYPE) had formal apprenticeship programs?

Type of Training Offered and Providers

- How were the decisions made regarding what types of training is offered at this facility?
  Credit/non-credit/apprenticeship decision?
  Length of course decision and exit points?
  Type of courses offered?

  - Who decided?
  - What factors were taken into consideration?
  - How much is decision based on employer-demand occupations versus institutional need versus perceived student interests or capabilities?

Student Assignment/Selection

- What methods are used for deciding which students are selected to participate in vocational education classes?
  - Criteria?
  - Assessment methods or techniques?
  - Security factors?
  - Release plans?

- How do the students you teach within the institution compare with your college-based students?

  - Educational readiness
  - Motivation
  - Other factors

Program Funding and Resources

- How adequate is the funding for the programs you offer within (INSTITUTION)?

- How adequate is the equipment for the programs you offer within (INSTITUTION)? How does it compare with equipment you would use in your college-based classes?

- Do you have any special considerations regarding which faculty are assigned to the facility? How is the faculty who teaches within the institution different from your college-based faculty, if at all?

- Has there been any difficulty getting faculty to be willing or able to teach here? Reasons, if so? How is this problem resolved?

Additional or Other Job-Related Support Services Provided

- What additional support services does your college provide within (INSTITUTION), including career counseling, job readiness training, job search assistance, etc.?
  - Who provides it?
  - How effective and useful is this additional support?

Training Effectiveness Measures

- What are the most significant differences in the ways that you conduct training within the institution compared to the same classes within the college? What accounts for these differences?
  - Time frame
  - Material/topics covered
  - Equipment/materials used
  - Other differences

- What is your view of the effectiveness and value of offering the training you do within the setting?
  - Value to institutions?
  - Value to students?
  - Value to employers?

- What measures do you use for training effectiveness evaluation?
  - Any quantifiable measures?
  - Any follow-up data available specifically for training completers?

Overall Comments and Feedback

- What are the major challenges you face in providing vocational ed in this institution?

- Have you implemented any innovative approaches that you find are working to address the challenges of providing voc ed. in correctional setting?

- Are there any steps that the State could take in making voc. ed more effectively offered within the correctional setting?

Texas A&M Public Policy Resources Lab
Coodinating Board Study of Post-Secondary Vocational Education in Correctional Institutions

Instructor In-Depth Interview

History of Instructor's Background in Voc Education

- How long have you been working with the vocational program at (TYPE)?

- Did you have any prior experience teaching vocational education courses? How about within a correctional setting?

- Do you also teach within the college setting? If so, what courses do you teach?

Student Assignment/Selection

- How do the students you teach within the institution compare with your college-based students?

  - Educational readiness
  - Motivation
  - Other factors

Program Funding and Resources

- How adequate is the funding for the programs you offer within (INSTITUTION)?

- How adequate is the equipment for the programs you offer within (INSTITUTION)? How does it compare with equipment you would use in your college-based classes?

Training Processes

- What are the most significant differences between the ways that you conduct training within the institution compared to the same classes within the college?

- Time frame
- Material/topics covered
- Equipment/materials used
- Other differences

- What accounts for these differences?

  - Student capabilities or interests
  - Institutional demands, including security
  - Time availability
  - Other factors

- What is your view of the effectiveness and value of offering the training you do within the setting?

  - Value to institutions?
  - Value to students?
  - Value to employers?

Overall Comments and Feedback

- What are the major challenges you face in teaching within this institution?

- Have you implemented any innovative approaches that you find are working to address the challenges of teaching in a correctional setting?

- Are there any steps that the State could take in making voc. ed more effectively offered within the correctional setting?

Texas A&M Public Policy Resources Lab
Coodinating Board Study of Post-Secondary Vocational Education in Correctional Institutions

Student In-Depth Interview

- First of all, how long have you been taking this class?
- Why did you choose to take (COURSE)? Do you have any prior experience in (COURSE)? Was (COURSE) your first choice? If not, what was your first choice?
- Were you given any assessments or tests before you got into this class to see if you could do this kind of work?
- What other courses are you taking?
- What other courses would you like to take that are offered here?
- What courses would you like to take that are not offered here?
- Will you continue training in (COURSE) or something similar when you are released?
- Will you look for work in (COURSE) or something similar when you are released?
- Do you think that the training you receive in (COURSE) will help you get a job when you are released?
- How satisfied are you with the instruction you have received in this course? Why do you say that?
- How satisfied are you with the equipment and materials used in this class? Why do you say that?
- Do you have any suggestions about things that might make this class more useful for you or others who are taking it?

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY

LEGEND

FACILITY - State, private-contracted, county or federal facility in which the vocational education program is offered.

QWFP REGION- Quality Work Force Planning region (vocational education planning regions as defined by the state of Texas).

COLLEGE/PROVIDER - Postsecodary institution providing the instruction.

CIPCODE - Classification of Instructional Program Code (standard means of describing instructional programs as defined by the Federal government.

COURSE NAME - Vocational course name.

TYPE - Type of course-- AP - Apprenticeship
CC - Credit
NC - Non-credit

ENROLLES - Number of students enrolled in class at time of survey

APPENDIX C

INVENTORY BY FACILITY

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY FACILITY)

FACILITY	QWFP REGION	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	CIP CODE	COURSE NAME	TYPE	ENROLLEES
BASTROP FCI	12	BLINN COLLEGE	47.0201	AIR COND/REFRIG	NC	24
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	47.0201	AIR COND/REFRIG	AP	5
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	20.0402	BAKER	AP	0
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	2
BASTROP FCI	12	BLINN COLLEGE	46.9999	BUILDING TRADES	NC	22
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	46.0201	CARPENTER	AP	2
BASTROP FCI	12	BLINN COLLEGE	48.0203	COMMERICIAL ARTS	NC	22
BASTROP FCI	12	BLINN COLLEGE	11.0601	COMPUTER APPLICATION	NC	36
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	20.0403	COOK	AP	1
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	46.0302	ELECTRICIAN	AP	2
BASTROP FCI	12	BLINN COLLEGE	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	NC	0
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	50.0708	PAINTER	AP	1
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	15.0702	QUALITY ASSURANCE TECH	AP	1
BASTROP FCI	12	BLINN COLLEGE	47.0606	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	NC	24
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	47.0606	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	AP	2
BASTROP FCI	12	FCI STAFF	14.9999	STATIONARY ENGINEER	AP	0
BETO I UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	90
BETO I UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	15.0202	DRAFTING #1	CC	54
BETO I UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	15.0202	DRAFTING #2	CC	54
BETO I UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	CC	68
BETO I UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	48.0506	SHEET METAL	CC	69
BETO II UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	47.0603	AUTO BODY REPAIR	CC	17
BETO II UNIT	6	TX DEPT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE	48.0000	MIROCFILM CAMERA OPERATOR	AP	84
BETO II UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	48.0508	WELDING	CC	18
BETO II UNIT	6	TX DEPT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE	48.0508	WELDING-COMBINATION	AP	12
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	46.9999	BUILDING TRADES	CC	15
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	20.0604	COMMERICIAL HOUSEKEEPING	CC	90
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	46.0000	ELECTRICAL	CC	18
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	21.0104	ELECTRONICS-PRE-INDUSTRIAL	CC	210

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY FACILITY)

FACILITY	QWFP REGION	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	CIP CODE	COURSE NAME	TYPE	ENROLLEES
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	47.0201	HVAC	CC	18
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	1.0605	LANDSCAPE TECHNOLOGY	CC	16
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	46.0101	MASONRY	CC	16
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	46.0503	PLUMBING	CC	18
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	6.1701	REAL ESTATE	CC	262
BIG SPRINGS FPC	9	HOWARD COLLEGE	6.1801	SMALL BUSINESS	CC	241
BRIDGEPORT CI	3	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	8.0000	AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	CC	129
BRIDGEPORT CI	3	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	15.0301	COMPUTER SYS CONFIG TECH	CC	126
BRIDGEPORT CI	3	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	20.0406	FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	CC	79
BRYAN FPC	13	SOUTHERN TECH. COLLEGE	15.0301	COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	NC	75
BRYAN FPC	13	TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	NC	15
CENTRAL UNIT	1	TDCJ-ID	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	0
CENTRAL UNIT	1	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	CC	54
CENTRAL UNIT	1	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	48.0506	SHEET METAL	CC	69
CENTRAL UNIT	1	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	48.0508	WELDING	CC	77
CLEMENTS UNIT	1	AMARILLO COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	17
CLEMENTS UNIT	1	AMARILLO COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	18
CLEMENTS UNIT	1	AMARILLO COLLEGE	15.0202	DRAFTING	CC	15
CLEVELAND CORR	16	CCA STAFF	47.0201	AIR COND/REFRIG	CC	23
CLEVELAND CORR	16	CCA STAFF	8.0000	AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	NC	38
CLEVELAND CORR	16	CCA STAFF	15.0301	COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	NC	46
CLEVELAND CORR	16	CCA STAFF	20.0406	FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	NC	30
COFFIELD UNIT	6	TDCJ-ID	20.0402	BAKER	AP	0
COFFIELD UNIT	6	TDCJ-ID	20.0403	COOK	AP	0
COFFIELD UNIT	6	TDCJ-ID	11.0101	DATA ENTRY	AP	0
COFFIELD UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	75
COFFIELD UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	15.0202	DRAFTING	CC	69
COFFIELD UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	CC	17
COFFIELD UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	46.0101	MASONRY	CC	54

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY FACILITY)

FACILITY	QWFP REGION	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	CIP CODE	COURSE NAME	TYPE	ENROLLEES
COFFIELD UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	48.0508	WELDING	CC	56
COFFIELD UNIT	6	TDCJ-ID	48.0508	WELDING-COMBINATION	AP	0
CONCEPT INC.-B	4	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	20.0406	FOOD SERVICE-COMMERICIAL	CC	50
CONCEPT INC.-B	4	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	17.0505	MEDICAL OFFICE/INSURANCE TECH	CC	39
CONCEPT INC.-B	4	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	7.0801	WORD PROCESSING	CC	60
CONCEPT INC.-MW	4	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	404
CONCEPT INC.-MW	4	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	46.9999	BUILDING TRADES	CC	422
CONCEPT INC.-MW	4	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	21.0104	ELECTRONICS	CC	114
CONCEPT INC.-MW	4	CONCEPTS INC. REINTERG.	20.0406	FOOD SERVICE	NC	93
CONCEPT INC.-MW	4	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	CC	60
CONCEPT INC.-MW	4	CONCEPTS INC. REINTERG.	20.0604	INDUSTRIAL CLEANING	NC	68
CONCEPT INC.-MW	4	CONCEPTS INC. REINTERG.	13.0000	SOCIAL/CIVIC/SUBSTANCE ABUSE	NC	161
DALLAS COUNTY JAIL	4	EL CENTRO COMM COLLEGE	11.0101	COMPUTER SCIENCE	CC	8
DALLAS COUNTY JAIL	4	EL CENTRO COMM COLLEGE	48.0208	OFFSET PRINTING	AP	48
DALLAS COUNTY JAIL	4	EL CENTRO COMM COLLEGE	7.0701	TYPING	CC	73
DANIEL UNIT	7	TDCJ-ID	20.0402	BAKER	AP	0
DANIEL UNIT	7	TDCJ-ID	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	0
DANIEL UNIT	7	TDCJ-ID	20.0403	COOK	AP	0
DARRINGTON UNIT	1	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	74
DARRINGTON UNIT	1	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	46
EASTHAM UNIT	14	LEE COLLEGE	47.0201	AIR COND/REFRIG	CC	64
EASTHAM UNIT	14	LEE COLLEGE	47.0603	AUTO BODY REPAIR	CC	57
EASTHAM UNIT	14	LEE COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	59
EASTHAM UNIT	14	TDCJ-ID	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	0
ELLIS I UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	47.0603	AUTO BODY REPAIR	AP	0
ELLIS I UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	AP	0
ELLIS I UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	0
ELLIS I UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	17.0103	DENTAL LAB TECH	AP	0
ELLIS I UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	21.0104	ELECTRONICS	CC	50

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY FACILITY)

FACILITY	QWFP REGION	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	CIP CODE	COURSE NAME	TYPE	ENROLLEES
ELLIS I UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	CC	64
ELLIS I UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	AP	0
ELLIS I UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	20.0503	UPHOLSTERY	CC	48
ELLIS II UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	20.0402	BAKER	AP	0
ELLIS II UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	20.0403	COOK	AP	0
ELLIS II UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	62
ELLIS II UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	21.0104	ELECTRONICS	CC	54
ELLIS II UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	AP	0
FERGUSON UNIT	13	LEE COLLEGE	47.0603	AUTO BODY REPAIR	CC	42
FERGUSON UNIT	13	LEE COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	41
FERGUSON UNIT	13	TDCJ-ID	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	AP	0
FERGUSON UNIT	13	LEE COLLEGE	48.0702	WOODWORKING	CC	3
FORT WORTH FCI	4	FORT WORTH FCI STAFF	11.0000	COMPUTER LITERACY	NC	67
FORT WORTH FCI	4	FORT WORTH FCI STAFF	17.0000	DENTAL APPRENTICESHIP	AP	2
GATESVILLE UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	46
GATESVILLE UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	21.0106	GRAPHIC ARTS	CC	68
GATESVILLE UNIT	23	TEXAS A&M-T.E.E.X.	49.0201	HEAVY EQUIP OPERATOR TRNG	NC	0
GATESVILLE UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	11.0601	MICROCOMPUTERS	NC	0
GATESVILLE UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	6.0101	OFFICE ADMINISTRATION	CC	22
GATESVILLE UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	7.0701	OFFICE PRACTICE	NC	0
GATESVILLE UNIT	23	TDCJ-ID	48.0208	PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	AP	6
GATESVILLE UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	7.0606	SECRETARIAL/RECEPTIONIST	NC	0
HARRIS CO. JAIL	16	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	47.0603	AUTO BODY REPAIR	CC	
HARRIS CO. JAIL	16	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	
HARRIS CO. JAIL	16	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	48.0000	COMMERICIAL PRINTING	CC	
HARRIS CO. JAIL	16	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	20.0403	COOK/CHEF	CC	
HARRIS CO. JAIL	16	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	15.1001	COUNSTRUCTION-BASIC	CC	
HARRIS CO. JAIL	16	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	20.0604	CUSTODIAL MAINTENANCE	CC	
HARRIS CO. JAIL	16	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	46.0405	FLOOR COVERING INSTALLATION	CC	

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY FACILITY)

FACILITY	QWFP REGION	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	CIP CODE	COURSE NAME	TYPE	ENROLLEES
HARRIS CO. JAIL	16	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	9.0701	RAIDO/TELEVISION	CC	
HARRIS CO. JAIL	16	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	48.0508	WELDING	CC	
HIDALGO CO. JAIL	21	HILDALGO COUNTY JAIL STAFF	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	NC	0
HIDALGO CO. JAIL	21	HILDALGO COUNTY JAIL STAFF	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	NC	0
HIDALGO CO. JAIL	21	HILDALGO COUNTY JAIL STAFF	20.0403	COOK	NC	0
HILLTOP UNIT	23	TDCJ-ID	20.0402	BAKER	AP	0
HILLTOP UNIT	23	TDCJ-ID	20.0403	COOK	AP	0
HILLTOP UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	68
HOBBY UNIT	11	TDCJ-ID	48.0202	BINDERY WORKER	AP	0
HOBBY UNIT	11	TDCJ-ID	48.0000	CAMERAMAN/PLATEMAKER/STRIPPER	AP	0
HOBBY UNIT	11	TDCJ-ID	50.0403	DESIGNER, ILLUSTRATOR	AP	0
HOBBY UNIT	11	TDCJ-ID	48.0205	PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATOR	AP	0
HOBBY UNIT	11	TDCJ-ID	48.0208	PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	AP	37
HUGHES UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	47.0201	AIR COND/REFRIG	CC	20
HUGHES UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO TECHNOLOGY	CC	20
HUGHES UNIT	23	TDCJ-ID	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	0
HUGHES UNIT	23	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	46.0101	MASONRY	CC	19
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	15.0803	AUTO TRANSMISSION	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	20.0402	BAKER	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	48.0202	BINDERY WORKER	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	48.0000	CAMERAMAN/PLATEMAKER/STRIPPER	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	20.0403	COOK	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	42
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	50.0403	DESIGNER, ILLUSTRATOR	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	47.0000	INDUSTRIAL TRUCK MECHANICS	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	47.0000	MACHINIST	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	48.0205	PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATOR	AP	0
HUNTSVILLE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	48.0208	PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	AP	0

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY FACILITY)

FACILITY	QWFP REGION	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	CIP CODE	COURSE NAME	TYPE	ENROLLEES
JESTER III UNIT	16	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	47.0606	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	72
KYLE CI	12	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	8.0000	AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	NC	209
KYLE CI	12	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	15.0301	COMPUTER SYS CONFIG TECH	NC	181
KYLE CI	12	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	20.0406	FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	NC	90
LA TUNA FCI	8	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	47.0201	AIR COND/REFRIG	NC	36
LA TUNA FCI	8	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	NC	35
LA TUNA FCI	8	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	46.9999	BUILDING TRADES	NC	33
LA TUNA FCI	8	DEPART OF LABOR	17.0103	DENTAL LAB TECH	AP	1
LA TUNA FCI	8	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	9.0701	RADIO/TELEVISION	NC	28
MICHAEL UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	47.0201	AIR COND/REFRIG	CC	59
MICHAEL UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	59
MICHAEL UNIT	6	TDCJ-ID	48.0402	BUTCHER/MEAT PACKERS	AP	0
MICHAEL UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	75
MICHAEL UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	46.0101	MASONRY	CC	37
MICHAEL UNIT	6	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	48.0402	MEAT CUTTING	CC	57
MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	23	TDCJ-ID	20.0402	BAKER	AP	0
MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	23	TDCJ-ID	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	0
MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	23	TDCJ-ID	20.0403	COOK	AP	0
MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	23	TDCJ-ID	11.0101	DATA ENTRY	AP	0
PACK I UNIT	13	TDCJ-ID	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	0
PACK II UNIT	13	TDCJ-ID	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	0
PACK II UNIT	13	TEXAS A&M-T.E.E.X.	46.0000	ELECTRIC LINEMAN TRAINING	NC	0
PACK II UNIT	13	BLINN COLLEGE	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	CC	53
PACK II UNIT	13	TDCJ-ID	48.0504	METAL FABRICATORS	AP	0
PACK II UNIT	13	BLINN COLLEGE	48.0702	WOODWORKING	CC	58
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	NC	50
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	46.9999	BUILDING REMODELING	NC	67
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	1.0605	COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING-ADV	NC	17
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	1.0605	COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING-BASIC	NC	17

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY FACILITY)

FACILITY	QWFP REGION	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	CIP CODE	COURSE NAME	TYPE	ENROLLEES
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	17.0400	DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE COUNSEL	NC	79
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	46.0000	ELECTRONIC ASSEMBLER	NC	108
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	15.0300	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY	NC	15
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	6.1800	SMALL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	NC	20
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	47.0606	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	NC	11
PRICOR	7	TSTI-SWEETWATER	47.0600	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR-ADV.	NC	11
RAMSEY I UNIT	16	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	72
RAMSEY I UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	48.0000	CABINET MAKING	AP	0
RAMSEY I UNIT	16	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	64
RAMSEY II UNIT	16	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	15.0202	DRAFTING	CC	48
RAMSEY II UNIT	16	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	47.0106	RADIO/TELEVISION	CC	67
RAMSEY III UNIT	16	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	11.0301	DATA PROCESSING	CC	76
RETRIEVE UNIT	16	TDCJ-ID	46.0401	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	AP	0
SEAGOVILLE FCI	4	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	NC	36
SEAGOVILLE FCI	4	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	46.9999	BUILDING TRADES	NC	33
SEAGOVILLE FCI	4	MULTI-CAREER SOUTHERN INST.	11.0601	COMPUTER APPLICATION-BASIC	NC	0
SEAGOVILLE FCI	4	MULTI-CAREER SOUTHERN INST.	11.0000	DESKTOP PUBLISHING	NC	0
SEAGOVILLE FCI	4	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	47.0606	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	NC	0
SEAGOVILLE FCI	4	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	48.0303	UPHOLSTERY	NC	27
TEXARKANA FCI	5	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	47.0603	AUTO BODY REPAIR	CC	44
TEXARKANA FCI	5	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	47.0604	AUTO MECHANICS	CC	46
TEXARKANA FCI	5	MARETTA COLLEGE	12.0402	BARBER	CC	18
TEXARKANA FCI	5	SOUTHERN TECH INSTI.	6.0101	BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	CC	101
TEXARKANA FCI	5	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	46.0201	CARPENTRY-PRE-INDUST	CC	43
TEXARKANA FCI	5	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	47.0000	CLIMATE CONTROL	CC	47
TEXARKANA FCI	5	FCI STAFF	9.0101	COMMUNICATION	AP	0
TEXARKANA FCI	5	FCI STAFF	20.0403	COOK	AP	0
TEXARKANA FCI	5	FCI STAFF	17.0000	DENTAL	AP	3
TEXARKANA FCI	5	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	15.0202	DRAFTING	CC	87

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY FACILITY)

FACILITY	QWFP REGION	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	CIP CODE	COURSE NAME	TYPE	ENROLLEES
TEXARKANA FCI	5	FCI STAFF	46.0302	ELECTRICIAN	AP	2
TEXARKANA FCI	5	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	1.0601	HORTICULTURE	CC	51
TEXARKANA FCI	5	FCI STAFF	46.0503	PLUMBING	AP	1
TEXARKANA FCI	5	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	47.0606	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	CC	47
TEXARKANA FCI	5	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	48.0303	UPHOLSTERY-PRE-INDUST	CC	51
TEXARKANA FCI	5	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	48.0508	WELDING	CC	91
THREE RIVERS FCI	20	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	46.0201	CARPENTRY	CC	14
THREE RIVERS FCI	20	SOUTHERN TECH INSTIT.	15.0301	COMPUTER TECH/BUSI APPLICATION	CC	47
THREE RIVERS FCI	20	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	1.0601	HORTICULTURE/LANDSCAPING	CC	22
THREE RIVERS FCI	20	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	47.0201	HVAC	CC	13
THREE RIVERS FCI	20	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	15.0506	WASTE WATER TREATMENT	CC	15
VENUS CI	4	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	47.0201	AIR COND/REFRIG	CC	88
VENUS CI	4	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	8.0000	AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	CC	106
VENUS CI	4	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	15.0301	COMPUTER SYS CONFIG TECH	CC	134
VENUS CI	4	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	20.0406	FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	CC	102
WYNNE UNIT	16	TDC-JID	48.0000	CAMERAMAN/PLATEMAKER/STRIPPER	AP	1
WYNNE UNIT	16	TDC-JID	11.0101	COMPUTER OPERATOR	AP	0
WYNNE UNIT	16	TDC-JID	11.0101	DATA ENTRY	AP	25
WYNNE UNIT	16	TDC-JID	48.0507	DIE MAKER CUTTER	AP	2
WYNNE UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	47.0605	DIESEL MECHANICS	CC	38
WYNNE UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	21.0104	ELECTRONICS	CC	40
WYNNE UNIT	16	TDC-JID	48.0000	MICROFILM CAMERA OPERATOR	AP	19
WYNNE UNIT	16	TDC-JID	48.0205	PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATOR	AP	0
WYNNE UNIT	16	TDC-JID	48.0208	PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	AP	11
WYNNE UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	49.0205	TRUCK DRIVING	CC	38
WYNNE UNIT	16	LEE COLLEGE	48.0508	WELDING	CC	33

APPENDIX D

INVENTORY BY COURSE TITLE

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY COURSE TITLE)

COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	QWFP REGION	FACILITY	TYPE	ENROLLEES
AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	BLINN COLLEGE	12	BASTROP FCI	NC	24
AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	5
AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	CCA STAFF	16	CLEVELAND CORR	CC	23
AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	LEE COLLEGE	14	EASTHAM UNIT	CC	64
AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	HUGHES UNIT	CC	20
AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	8	LA TUNA FCI	NC	36
AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	MICHAEL UNIT	CC	59
AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	4	VENUS CI	CC	88
AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	BETO II UNIT	CC	17
AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	LEE COLLEGE	14	EASTHAM UNIT	CC	57
AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	TDCJ-ID	16	ELLIS I UNIT	AP	0
AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	LEE COLLEGE	13	FERGUSON UNIT	CC	42
AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CC	
AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	44
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	AMARILLO COLLEGE	1	CLEMENTS UNIT	CC	17
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	CC	404
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	1	DARRINGTON UNIT	CC	74
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	LEE COLLEGE	14	EASTHAM UNIT	CC	59
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	TDCJ-ID	16	ELLIS I UNIT	AP	0
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	LEE COLLEGE	13	FERGUSON UNIT	CC	41
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CC	
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	HILDALGO COUNTY JAIL STAFF	21	HIDALGO CO. JAIL	NC	0
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0606	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	16	JESTER III UNIT	CC	72
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	8	LA TUNA FCI	NC	35
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	MICHAEL UNIT	CC	59
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	16	RAMSEY I UNIT	CC	72
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	NC	36
AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	46

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY COURSE TITLE)

COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	QWFP REGION	FACILITY	TYPE	ENROLLEES
AUTO TECHNOLOGY	47.0604	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	HUGHES UNIT	CC	20
AUTO TRANSMISSION	15.0803	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	8.0000	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	3	BRIDGEPORT CI	CC	129
AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	8.0000	CCA STAFF	16	CLEVELAND CORR	NC	38
AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	8.0000	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	12	KYLE CI	NC	209
AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	8.0000	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	4	VENUS CI	CC	106
BAKER	20.0402	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	0
BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	6	COFFIELD UNIT	AP	0
BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	7	DANIEL UNIT	AP	0
BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	16	ELLIS II UNIT	AP	0
BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	23	HILLTOP UNIT	AP	0
BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	23	MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	AP	0
BARBER	12.0402	MARETTA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	18
BINDERY WORKER	48.0202	TDCJ-ID	11	HOBBY UNIT	AP	0
BINDERY WORKER	48.0202	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	2
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	1	CENTRAL UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	7	DANIEL UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	14	EASTHAM UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	16	ELLIS I UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	HILDALGO COUNTY JAIL STAFF	21	HIDALGO CO. JAIL	NC	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	23	HUGHES UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	23	MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	13	PACK I UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	13	PACK II UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	50
BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	16	RETRIEVE UNIT	AP	0
BUILDING REMODELING	46.9999	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	67

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY COURSE TITLE)

COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	QWFP REGION	FACILITY	TYPE	ENROLLEES
BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	BLINN COLLEGE	12	BASTROP FCI	NC	22
BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	15
BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	CC	422
BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	8	LA TUNA FCI	NC	33
BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	NC	33
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	6.0101	SOUTHERN TECH INSTI.	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	101
BUTCHER/MEAT PACKERS	48.0402	TDCJ-ID	6	MICHAEL UNIT	AP	0
CABINET MAKING	48.0000	TDCJ-ID	16	RAMSEY I UNIT	AP	0
CAMERAMAN/PLATEMAKER/STRIPPER	48.0000	TDCJ-ID	11	HOBBY UNIT	AP	0
CAMERAMAN/PLATEMAKER/STRIPPER	48.0000	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
CAMERAMAN/PLATEMAKER/STRIPPER	48.0000	TDC-JID	16	WYNNE UNIT	AP	1
CARPENTER	46.0201	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	2
CARPENTRY	46.0201	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	20	THREE RIVERS FCI	CC	14
CARPENTRY-PRE-INDUST	46.0201	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	43
CLIMATE CONTROL	47.0000	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	47
COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING-ADV	1.0605	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	17
COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING-BASIC	1.0605	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	17
COMMERICIAL ARTS	48.0203	BLINN COLLEGE	12	BASTROP FCI	NC	22
COMMERICIAL HOUSEKEEPING	20.0604	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	90
COMMERICIAL PRINTING	48.0000	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CC	
COMMUNICATION	9.0101	FCI STAFF	5	TEXARKANA FCI	AP	0
COMPUTER APPLICATION	11.0601	BLINN COLLEGE	12	BASTROP FCI	NC	36
COMPUTER APPLICATION-BASIC	11.0601	MULTI-CAREER SOUTHERN INST.	4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	NC	0
COMPUTER LITERACY	11.0000	FORT WORTH FCI STAFF	4	FORT WORTH FCI	NC	67
COMPUTER OPERATOR	11.0101	TDC-JID	16	WYNNE UNIT	AP	0
COMPUTER SCIENCE	11.0101	EL CENTRO COMM COLLEGE	4	DALLAS COUNTY JAIL	CC	8
COMPUTER SYS CONFIG TECH	15.0301	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	3	BRIDGEPORT CI	CC	126
COMPUTER SYS CONFIG TECH	15.0301	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	12	KYLE CI	NC	181
COMPUTER SYS CONFIG TECH	15.0301	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	4	VENUS CI	CC	134

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY COURSE TITLE)

COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	OWFP REGION	FACILITY	TYPE	ENROLLEES
COMPUTER TECH/BUSI APPLICATION	15.0301	SOUTHERN TECH INSTIT.	20	THREE RIVERS FCI	CC	47
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	15.0301	SOUTHERN TECH. COLLEGE	13	BRYAN FPC	NC	75
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	15.0301	CCA STAFF	16	CLEVELAND CORR	NC	46
COOK	20.0403	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	1
COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	6	COFFIELD UNIT	AP	0
COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	7	DANIEL UNIT	AP	0
COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	16	ELLIS II UNIT	AP	0
COOK	20.0403	HILDALGO COUNTY JAIL STAFF	21	HIDALGO CO. JAIL	NC	0
COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	23	HILLTOP UNIT	AP	0
COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	23	MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	AP	0
COOK	20.0403	FCI STAFF	5	TEXARKANA FCI	AP	0
COOK/CHEF	20.0403	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CC	
COUNSTRUCTION-BASIC	15.1001	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CC	
CUSTODIAL MAINTENANCE	20.0604	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CC	
DATA ENTRY	11.0101	TDCJ-ID	6	COFFIELD UNIT	AP	0
DATA ENTRY	11.0101	TDCJ-ID	23	MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	AP	0
DATA ENTRY	11.0101	TDCJ-ID	16	WYNNE UNIT	AP	25
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	BETO I UNIT	CC	90
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	AMARILLO COLLEGE	1	CLEMENTS UNIT	CC	18
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	COFFIELD UNIT	CC	75
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	1	DARRINGTON UNIT	CC	46
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	LEE COLLEGE	16	ELLIS II UNIT	CC	62
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	GATESVILLE UNIT	CC	46
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	HILLTOP UNIT	CC	68
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	LEE COLLEGE	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	CC	42
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	MICHAEL UNIT	CC	75
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	16	RAMSEY I UNIT	CC	64
DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	16	RAMSEY III UNIT	CC	76

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY COURSE TITLE)

COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	QWFP REGION	FACILITY	TYPE	ENROLLEES
DENTAL	17.0000	FCI STAFF	5	TEXARKANA FCI	AP	3
DENTAL APPRENTICESHIP	17.0000	FORT WORTH FCI STAFF	4	FORT WORTH FCI	AP	2
DENTAL LAB TECH	17.0103	TDCJ-ID	16	ELLIS I UNIT	AP	0
DENTAL LAB TECH	17.0103	DEPART OF LABOR	8	LA TUNA FCI	AP	1
DESIGNER, ILLUSTRATOR	50.0403	TDCJ-ID	11	HOBBY UNIT	AP	0
DESIGNER, ILLUSTRATOR	50.0403	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
DESKTOP PUBLISHING	11.0000	MULTI-CAREER SOUTHERN INST.	4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	NC	0
DIE MAKER CUTTER	48.0507	TDC-JID	16	WYNNE UNIT	AP	2
DIESEL MECHANICS	47.0605	LEE COLLEGE	16	WYNNE UNIT	CC	38
DRAFTING	15.0202	AMARILLO COLLEGE	1	CLEMENTS UNIT	CC	15
DRAFTING	15.0202	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	COFFIELD UNIT	CC	69
DRAFTING	15.0202	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	16	RAMSEY II UNIT	CC	48
DRAFTING	15.0202	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	87
DRAFTING #1	15.0202	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	BETO I UNIT	CC	54
DRAFTING #2	15.0202	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	BETO I UNIT	CC	54
DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE COUNSEL	17.0400	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	79
ELECTRIC LINEMAN TRAINING	46.0000	TEXAS A&M-T.E.E.X.	13	PACK II UNIT	NC	0
ELECTRICAL	46.0000	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	18
ELECTRICIAN	46.0302	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	2
ELECTRICIAN	46.0302	FCI STAFF	5	TEXARKANA FCI	AP	2
ELECTRONIC ASSEMBLER	46.0000	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	108
ELECTRONICS	21.0104	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	CC	114
ELECTRONICS	21.0104	LEE COLLEGE	16	ELLIS I UNIT	CC	50
ELECTRONICS	21.0104	LEE COLLEGE	16	ELLIS II UNIT	CC	54
ELECTRONICS	21.0104	LEE COLLEGE	16	WYNNE UNIT	CC	40
ELECTRONICS-PRE-INDUSTRIAL	21.0104	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	210
FLOOR COVERING INSTALLATION	46.0405	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CC	
FOOD SERVICE	20.0406	CONCEPTS INC. REINTERG.	4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	NC	93
FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	20.0406	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	3	BRIDGEPORT CI	CC	79

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
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COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	QWFP REGION	FACILITY	TYPE	ENROLLEES
FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	20.0406	CCA STAFF	16	CLEVELAND CORR	NC	30
FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	20.0406	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	12	KYLE CI	NC	90
FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	20.0406	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	4	VENUS CI	CC	102
FOOD SERVICE-COMMERICIAL	20.0406	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	4	CONCEPT INC.-B	CC	50
GRAPHIC ARTS	21.0106	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	GATESVILLE UNIT	CC	68
HEAVY EQUIP OPERATOR TRNG	49.0201	TEXAS A&M-T.E.E.X.	23	GATESVILLE UNIT	NC	0
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	BLINN COLLEGE	12	BASTROP FCI	NC	0
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	BETO I UNIT	CC	68
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	13	BRYAN FPC	NC	15
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	1	CENTRAL UNIT	CC	54
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	COFFIELD UNIT	CC	17
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	CC	60
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	LEE COLLEGE	16	ELLIS I UNIT	CC	64
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TDCJ-ID	16	ELLIS I UNIT	AP	0
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TDCJ-ID	16	ELLIS II UNIT	AP	0
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TDCJ-ID	13	FERGUSON UNIT	AP	0
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	BLINN COLLEGE	13	PACK II UNIT	CC	53
HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	51
HORTICULTURE/LANDSCAPING	1.0601	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	20	THREE RIVERS FCI	CC	22
HVAC	47.0201	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	18
HVAC	47.0201	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	20	THREE RIVERS FCI	CC	13
INDUSTRIAL CLEANING	20.0604	CONCEPTS INC. REINTERG.	4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	NC	68
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY	15.0300	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	15
INDUSTRIAL TRUCK MECHANICS	47.0000	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
LANDSCAPE TECHNOLOGY	1.0605	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	16
MACHINIST	47.0000	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
MASONRY	46.0101	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	16
MASONRY	46.0101	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	COFFIELD UNIT	CC	54
MASONRY	46.0101	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	HUGHES UNIT	CC	19

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY COURSE TITLE)

COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	QWFP REGION	FACILITY	TYPE	ENROLLEES
MASONRY	46.0101	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	MICHAEL UNIT	CC	37
MEAT CUTTING	48.0402	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	MICHAEL UNIT	CC	57
MEDICAL OFFICE/INSURANCE TECH	17.0505	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	4	CONCEPT INC.-B	CC	39
METAL FABRICATORS	48.0504	TDCJ-ID	13	PACK II UNIT	AP	0
MICROCOMPUTERS	11.0601	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	GATESVILLE UNIT	NC	0
MICROFILM CAMERA OPERATOR	48.0000	TDC-JID	16	WYNNE UNIT	AP	19
MIROCFILM CAMERA OPERATOR	48.0000	TX DEPT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE	6	BETO II UNIT	AP	84
OFFICE ADMINISTRATION	6.0101	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	GATESVILLE UNIT	CC	22
OFFICE PRACTICE	7.0701	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	GATESVILLE UNIT	NC	0
OFFSET PRINTING	48.0208	EL CENTRO COMM COLLEGE	4	DALLAS COUNTY JAIL	AP	48
PAINTER	50.0708	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	1
PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATOR	48.0205	TDCJ-ID	11	HOBBY UNIT	AP	0
PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATOR	48.0205	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATOR	48.0205	TDC-JID	16	WYNNE UNIT	AP	0
PLUMBING	46.0503	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	18
PLUMBING	46.0503	FCI STAFF	5	TEXARKANA FCI	AP	1
PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	48.0208	TDCJ-ID	23	GATESVILLE UNIT	AP	6
PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	48.0208	TDCJ-ID	11	HOBBY UNIT	AP	37
PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	48.0208	TDCJ-ID	16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AP	0
PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	48.0208	TDC-JID	16	WYNNE UNIT	AP	11
QUALITY ASSURANCE TECH	15.0702	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	1
RADIO/TELEVISION	9.0701	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	8	LA TUNA FCI	NC	28
RADIO/TELEVISION	47.0106	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	16	RAMSEY II UNIT	CC	67
RAIDO/TELEVISION	9.0701	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CC	
REAL ESTATE	6.1701	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	262
SECRETARIAL/RECEPTIONIST	7.0606	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	23	GATESVILLE UNIT	NC	0
SHEET METAL	48.0506	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	BETO I UNIT	CC	69
SHEET METAL	48.0506	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	1	CENTRAL UNIT	CC	69
SMALL BUSINESS	6.1801	HOWARD COLLEGE	9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	CC	241

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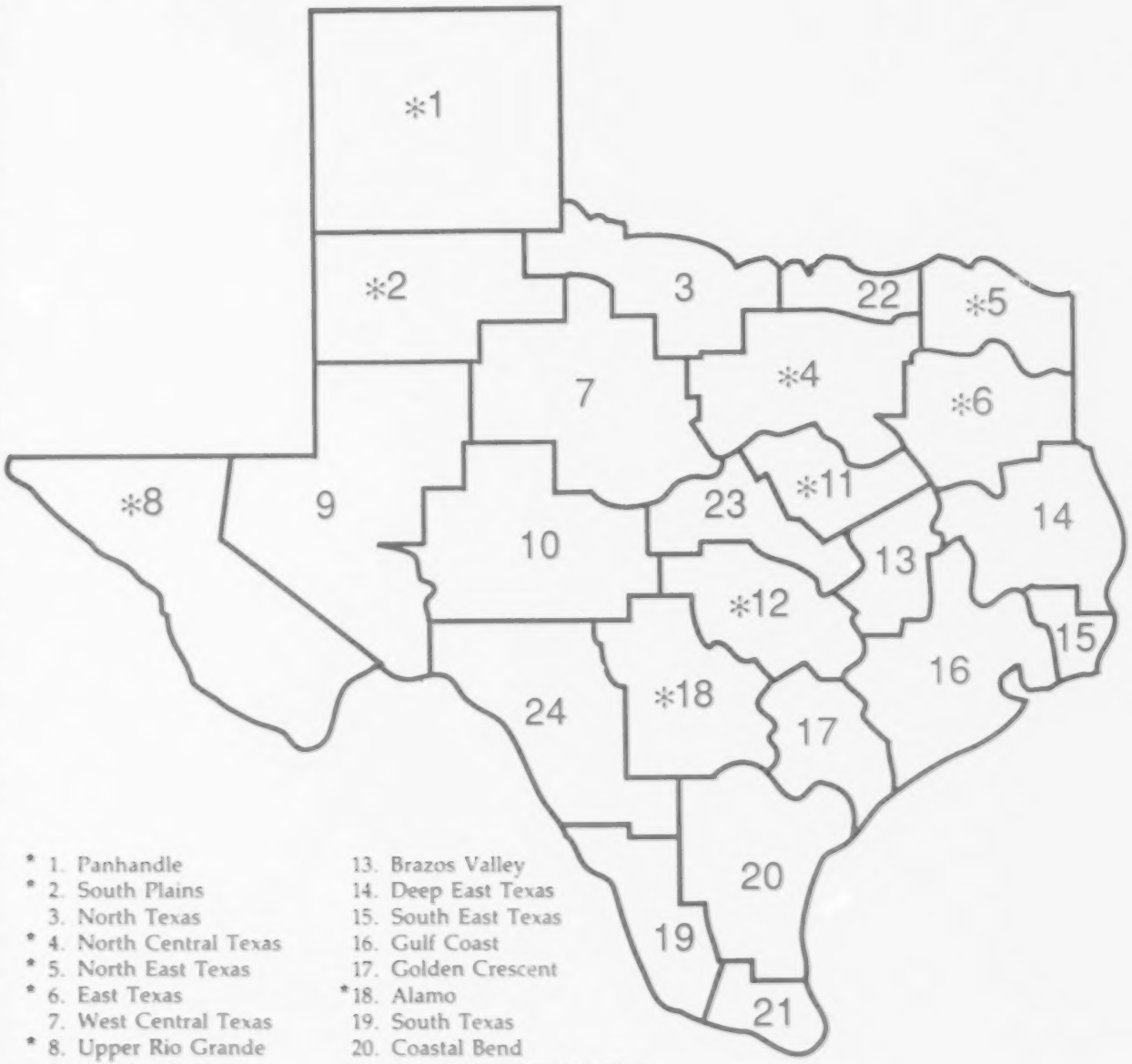
COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	QWFP REGION	FACILITY	TYPE	ENROLLEES
SMALL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	6.1800	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	20
SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	BLINN COLLEGE	12	BASTROP FCI	NC	24
SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	2
SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	11
SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	NC	0
SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	47
SMALL ENGINE REPAIR-ADV.	47.0600	TSTI-SWEETWATER	7	PRICOR	NC	11
SOCIAL/CIVIC/SUBSTANCE ABUSE	13.0000	CONCEPTS INC. REINTERG.	4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	NC	161
STATIONARY ENGINEER	14.9999	FCI STAFF	12	BASTROP FCI	AP	0
TRUCK DRIVING	49.0205	LEE COLLEGE	16	WYNNE UNIT	CC	38
TYPING	7.0701	EL CENTRO COMM COLLEGE	4	DALLAS COUNTY JAIL	CC	73
UPHOLSTERY	20.0503	LEE COLLEGE	16	ELLIS I UNIT	CC	48
UPHOLSTERY	48.0303	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	NC	27
UPHOLSTERY-PRE-INDUST	48.0303	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	51
WASTE WATER TREATMENT	15.0506	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	20	THREE RIVERS FCI	CC	15
WELDING	48.0508	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	BETO II UNIT	CC	18
WELDING	48.0508	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	1	CENTRAL UNIT	CC	77
WELDING	48.0508	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	6	COFFIELD UNIT	CC	56
WELDING	48.0508	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CC	
WELDING	48.0508	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	5	TEXARKANA FCI	CC	91
WELDING	48.0508	LEE COLLEGE	16	WYNNE UNIT	CC	33
WELDING-COMBINATION	48.0508	TX DEPT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE	6	BETO II UNIT	AP	12
WELDING-COMBINATION	48.0508	TDCJ-ID	6	COFFIELD UNIT	AP	0
WOODWORKING	48.0702	LEE COLLEGE	13	FERGUSON UNIT	CC	3
WOODWORKING	48.0702	BLINN COLLEGE	13	PACK II UNIT	CC	58
WORD PROCESSING	7.0601	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	4	CONCEPT INC.-B	CC	60

APPENDIX E

INVENTORY BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Quality Work Force Planning Regions



* 1. Panhandle
* 2. South Plains
3. North Texas
* 4. North Central Texas
* 5. North East Texas
* 6. East Texas
7. West Central Texas
* 8. Upper Rio Grande
9. Permian Basin
10. Concho Valley
*11. Heart of Texas
*12. Capital
13. Brazos Valley
14. Deep East Texas
15. South East Texas
16. Gulf Coast
17. Golden Crescent
*18. Alamo
19. South Texas
20. Coastal Bend
21. Lower Rio Grande Valley
22. Texoma
23. Central Texas
24. Middle Rio Grande

*Pilot Projects

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION)

QWFP REGION	FACILITY	COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	TYPE	ENROLLEES
1	CLEMENTS UNIT	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	AMARILLO COLLEGE	CC	17
1	DARRINGTON UNIT	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	74
1	CENTRAL UNIT	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
1	CLEMENTS UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	AMARILLO COLLEGE	CC	18
1	DARRINGTON UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	46
1	CLEMENTS UNIT	DRAFTING	15.0202	AMARILLO COLLEGE	CC	15
1	CENTRAL UNIT	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	54
1	CENTRAL UNIT	SHEET METAL	48.0506	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	69
1	CENTRAL UNIT	WELDING	48.0508	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	77
3	BRIDGEPORT CI	AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	8.0000	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	CC	129
3	BRIDGEPORT CI	COMPUTER SYS CONFIG TECH	15.0301	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	CC	126
3	BRIDGEPORT CI	FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	20.0406	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	CC	79
4	VENUS CI	AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	CC	88
4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	CC	404
4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	NC	36
4	VENUS CI	AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	8.0000	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	CC	106
4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	CC	422
4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	NC	33
4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	COMPUTER APPLICATION-BASIC	11.0601	MULTI-CAREER SOUTHERN INST.	NC	0
4	FORT WORTH FCI	COMPUTER LITERACY	11.0000	FORT WORTH FCI STAFF	NC	67
4	DALLAS COUNTY JAIL	COMPUTER SCIENCE	11.0101	EL CENTRO COMM COLLEGE	CC	8
4	VENUS CI	COMPUTER SYS CONFIG TECH	15.0301	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	CC	134
4	FORT WORTH FCI	DENTAL APPRENTICESHIP	17.0000	FORT WORTH FCI STAFF	AP	2
4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	DESKTOP PUBLISHING	11.0000	MULTI-CAREER SOUTHERN INST.	NC	0
4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	ELECTRONICS	21.0104	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	CC	114
4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	FOOD SERVICE	20.0406	CONCEPTS INC. REINTERG.	NC	93
4	VENUS CI	FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	20.0406	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	CC	102
4	CONCEPT INC.-B	FOOD SERVICE-COMMERICIAL	20.0406	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	CC	50
4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	CC	60

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION)

QWFP REGION	FACILITY	COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	TYPE	ENROLLEES
4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	INDUSTRIAL CLEANING	20.0604	CONCEPTS INC. REINTERG.	NC	68
4	CONCEPT INC.-B	MEDICAL OFFICE/INSURANCE TECH	17.0505	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	CC	39
4	DALLAS COUNTY JAIL	OFFSET PRINTING	48.0208	EL CENTRO COMM COLLEGE	AP	48
4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	NC	0
4	CONCEPT INC.-MW	SOCIAL/CIVIC/SUBSTANCE ABUSE	13.0000	CONCEPTS INC. REINTERG.	NC	161
4	DALLAS COUNTY JAIL	TYPING	7.0701	EL CENTRO COMM COLLEGE	CC	73
4	SEAGOVILLE FCI	UPHOLSTERY	48.0303	CEDAR VALLEY COLLEGE	NC	27
4	CONCEPT INC.-B	WORD PROCESSING	7.0601	EDUCATION MGMT SYSTEMS	CC	60
5	TEXARKANA FCI	AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	CC	44
5	TEXARKANA FCI	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	CC	46
5	TEXARKANA FCI	BARBER	12.0402	MARETTA COLLEGE	CC	18
5	TEXARKANA FCI	BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	6.0101	SOUTHERN TECH INSTI.	CC	101
5	TEXARKANA FCI	CARPENTRY-PRE-INDUST	46.0201	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	CC	43
5	TEXARKANA FCI	CLIMATE CONTROL	47.0000	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	CC	47
5	TEXARKANA FCI	COMMUNICATION	9.0101	FCI STAFF	AP	0
5	TEXARKANA FCI	COOK	20.0403	FCI STAFF	AP	0
5	TEXARKANA FCI	DENTAL	17.0000	FCI STAFF	AP	3
5	TEXARKANA FCI	DRAFTING	15.0202	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	CC	87
5	TEXARKANA FCI	ELECTRICIAN	46.0302	FCI STAFF	AP	2
5	TEXARKANA FCI	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	CC	51
5	TEXARKANA FCI	PLUMBING	46.0503	FCI STAFF	AP	1
5	TEXARKANA FCI	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	CC	47
5	TEXARKANA FCI	UPHOLSTERY-PRE-INDUST	48.0303	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	CC	51
5	TEXARKANA FCI	WELDING	48.0508	TEXARKANA COLLEGE	CC	91
6	MICHAEL UNIT	AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	59
6	BETO II UNIT	AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	17
6	MICHAEL UNIT	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	59
6	COFFIELD UNIT	BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
6	MICHAEL UNIT	BUTCHER/MEAT PACKERS	48.0402	TDCJ-ID	AP	0

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION)

QWFP REGION	FACILITY	COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	TYPE	ENROLLEES
5	COFFIELD UNIT	COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
6	COFFIELD UNIT	DATA ENTRY	11.0101	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
6	BETO I UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	90
6	COFFIELD UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	75
6	MICHAEL UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	75
6	COFFIELD UNIT	DRAFTING	15.0202	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	69
6	BETO I UNIT	DRAFTING #1	15.0202	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	54
6	BETO I UNIT	DRAFTING #2	15.0202	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	54
6	BETO I UNIT	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	68
6	COFFIELD UNIT	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	17
6	COFFIELD UNIT	MASONRY	46.0101	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	54
6	MICHAEL UNIT	MASONRY	46.0101	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	37
6	MICHAEL UNIT	MEAT CUTTING	48.0402	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	57
6	BETO II UNIT	MIROCFILM CAMERA OPERATOR	48.0000	TX DEPT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE	AP	84
6	BETO I UNIT	SHEET METAL	48.0506	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	69
6	BETO II UNIT	WELDING	48.0508	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	18
6	COFFIELD UNIT	WELDING	48.0508	TRINITY VALLEY COMM COLLEGE	CC	56
6	BETO II UNIT	WELDING-COMBINATION	48.0508	TX DEPT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE	AP	12
6	COFFIELD UNIT	WELDING-COMBINATION	48.0508	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
7	DANIEL UNIT	BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
7	DANIEL UNIT	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
7	PRICOR	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	50
7	PRICOR	BUILDING REMODELING	46.9999	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	67
7	PRICOR	COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING-ADV	1.0605	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	17
7	PRICOR	COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING-BASIC	1.0605	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	17
7	DANIEL UNIT	COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
7	PRICOR	DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE COUNSEL	17.0400	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	79
7	PRICOR	ELECTRONIC ASSEMBLER	46.0000	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	108
7	PRICOR	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY	15.0300	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	15

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION)

QWFP REGION	FACILITY	COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	TYPE	ENROLLEES
7	PRICOR	SMALL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	6.1800	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	20
7	PRICOR	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	11
7	PRICOR	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR-ADV.	47.0600	TSTI-SWEETWATER	NC	11
8	LA TUNA FCI	AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	NC	36
8	LA TUNA FCI	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	NC	35
8	LA TUNA FCI	BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	NC	33
8	LA TUNA FCI	DENTAL LAB TECH	17.0103	DEPART OF LABOR	AP	1
8	LA TUNA FCI	RADIO/TELEVISION	9.0701	EL PASO COMM COLLEGE	NC	28
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	15
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	COMMERICIAL HOUSEKEEPING	20.0604	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	90
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	ELECTRICAL	46.0000	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	18
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	ELECTRONICS-PRE-INDUSTRIAL	21.0104	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	210
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	HVAC	47.0201	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	18
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	LANDSCAPE TECHNOLOGY	1.0605	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	16
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	MASONRY	46.0101	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	16
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	PLUMBING	46.0503	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	18
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	REAL ESTATE	6.1701	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	262
9	BIG SPRINGS FPC	SMALL BUSINESS	6.1801	HOWARD COLLEGE	CC	241
11	HOBBY UNIT	BINDERY WORKER	48.0202	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
11	HOBBY UNIT	CAMERAMAN/PLATEMAKER/STRIPPER	48.0000	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
11	HOBBY UNIT	DESIGNER, ILLUSTRATOR	50.0403	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
11	HOBBY UNIT	PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATOR	48.0205	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
11	HOBBY UNIT	PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	48.0208	TDCJ-ID	AP	37
12	BASTROP FCI	AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	BLINN COLLEGE	NC	24
12	BASTROP FCI	AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	FCI STAFF	AP	5
12	KYLE CI	AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	8.0000	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	NC	209
12	BASTROP FCI	BAKER	20.0402	FCI STAFF	AP	0
12	BASTROP FCI	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	FCI STAFF	AP	2
12	BASTROP FCI	BUILDING TRADES	46.9999	BLINN COLLEGE	NC	22

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION)

QWFP REGION	FACILITY	COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	TYPE	ENROLLEES
12	BASTROP FCI	CARPENTER	46.0201	FCI STAFF	AP	2
12	BASTROP FCI	COMMERICIAL ARTS	48.0203	BLINN COLLEGE	NC	22
12	BASTROP FCI	COMPUTER APPLICATION	11.0601	BLINN COLLEGE	NC	36
12	KYLE CI	COMPUTER SYS CONFIG TECH	15.0301	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	NC	181
12	BASTROP FCI	COOK	20.0403	FCI STAFF	AP	1
12	BASTROP FCI	ELECTRICIAN	46.0302	FCI STAFF	AP	2
12	KYLE CI	FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	20.0406	MATRIX TRAINING DIV OF MTI	NC	90
12	BASTROP FCI	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	BLINN COLLEGE	NC	0
12	BASTROP FCI	PAINTER	50.0708	FCI STAFF	AP	1
12	BASTROP FCI	QUALITY ASSURANCE TECH	15.0702	FCI STAFF	AP	1
12	BASTROP FCI	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	BLINN COLLEGE	NC	24
12	BASTROP FCI	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	47.0606	FCI STAFF	AP	2
12	BASTROP FCI	STATIONARY ENGINEER	14.9999	FCI STAFF	AP	0
13	FERGUSON UNIT	AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	LEE COLLEGE	CC	42
13	FERGUSON UNIT	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	LEE COLLEGE	CC	41
13	PACK I UNIT	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
13	PACK II UNIT	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
13	BRYAN FPC	COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	15.0301	SOUTHERN TECH. COLLEGE	NC	75
13	PACK II UNIT	ELECTRIC LINEMAN TRAINING	46.0000	TEXAS A&M-T.E.E.X.	NC	0
13	BRYAN FPC	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	NC	15
13	FERGUSON UNIT	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
13	PACK II UNIT	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	BLINN COLLEGE	CC	53
13	PACK II UNIT	METAL FABRICATORS	48.0504	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
13	FERGUSON UNIT	WOODWORKING	48.0702	LEE COLLEGE	CC	3
13	PACK II UNIT	WOODWORKING	48.0702	BLINN COLLEGE	CC	58
14	EASTHAM UNIT	AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	LEE COLLEGE	CC	64
14	EASTHAM UNIT	AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	LEE COLLEGE	CC	57
14	EASTHAM UNIT	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	LEE COLLEGE	CC	59
14	EASTHAM UNIT	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	AP	0

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION)

QWFP REGION	FACILITY	COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	TYPE	ENROLLEES
16	CLEVELAND CORR	AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	CCA STAFF	CC	23
16	ELLIS I UNIT	AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	AUTO BODY REPAIR	47.0603	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	CC	
16	ELLIS I UNIT	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	CC	
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	JESTER III UNIT	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0606	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	72
16	RAMSEY I UNIT	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	72
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	AUTO TRANSMISSION	15.0803	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	CLEVELAND CORR	AUTOMATED WAREHOUSING	8.0000	CCA STAFF	NC	38
16	ELLIS II UNIT	BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	BINDERY WORKER	48.0202	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	ELLIS I UNIT	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	RETRIEVE UNIT	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	RAMSEY I UNIT	CABINET MAKING	48.0000	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	CAMERAMAN/PLATEMAKER/STRIPPER	48.0000	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	WYNNE UNIT	CAMERAMAN/PLATEMAKER/STRIPPER	48.0000	TDC-JID	AP	1
16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	COMMERICIAL PRINTING	48.0000	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	CC	
16	WYNNE UNIT	COMPUTER OPERATOR	11.0101	TDC-JID	AP	0
16	CLEVELAND CORR	COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	15.0301	CCA STAFF	NC	46
16	ELLIS II UNIT	COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	COOK/CHEF	20.0403	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	CC	
16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	COUNSTRUCTION-BASIC	15.1001	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	CC	
16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	CUSTODIAL MAINTENANCE	20.0604	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	CC	
16	WYNNE UNIT	DATA ENTRY	11.0101	TDC-JID	AP	25
16	ELLIS II UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	LEE COLLEGE	CC	62
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	LEE COLLEGE	CC	42

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION)

QWFP REGION	FACILITY	COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	TYPE	ENROLLEES
16	RAMSEY I UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	64
16	RAMSEY III UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	76
16	ELLIS I UNIT	DENTAL LAB TECH	17.0103	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	DESIGNER, ILLUSTRATOR	50.0403	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	WYNNE UNIT	DIE MAKER CUTTER	48.0507	TDCJID	AP	2
16	WYNNE UNIT	DIESEL MECHANICS	47.0605	LEE COLLEGE	CC	38
16	RAMSEY II UNIT	DRAFTING	15.0202	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	48
16	ELLIS I UNIT	ELECTRONICS	21.0104	LEE COLLEGE	CC	50
16	ELLIS II UNIT	ELECTRONICS	21.0104	LEE COLLEGE	CC	54
16	WYNNE UNIT	ELECTRONICS	21.0104	LEE COLLEGE	CC	40
16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	FLOOR COVERING INSTALLATION	46.0405	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	CC	
16	CLEVELAND CORR	FOOD SERVICE, CULINARY	20.0406	CCA STAFF	NC	30
16	ELLIS I UNIT	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	LEE COLLEGE	CC	64
16	ELLIS I UNIT	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	ELLIS II UNIT	HORTICULTURE	1.0601	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	INDUSTRIAL TRUCK MECHANICS	47.0000	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	MACHINIST	47.0000	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	WYNNE UNIT	MICROFILM CAMERA OPERATOR	48.0000	TDCJID	AP	19
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATOR	48.0205	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	WYNNE UNIT	PHOTOTYPESETTER OPERATOR	48.0205	TDCJID	AP	0
16	HUNTSVILLE UNIT	PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	48.0208	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
16	WYNNE UNIT	PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	48.0208	TDCJID	AP	11
16	RAMSEY II UNIT	RADIO/TELEVISION	47.0106	ALVIN COMM COLLEGE	CC	67
16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	RAIDO/TELEVISION	9.0701	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	CC	
16	WYNNE UNIT	TRUCK DRIVING	49.0205	LEE COLLEGE	CC	38
16	ELLIS I UNIT	UPHOLSTERY	20.0503	LEE COLLEGE	CC	48
16	HARRIS CO. JAIL	WELDING	48.0508	HOUSTON COMM COLLEGE	CC	
16	WYNNE UNIT	WELDING	48.0508	LEE COLLEGE	CC	33
20	THREE RIVERS FCI	CARPENTRY	46.0201	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	CC	14

POSTSECONDARY OFFENDER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INVENTORY
(BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION)

QWFP REGION	FACILITY	COURSE NAME	CIP CODE	COLLEGE/PROVIDER	TYPE	ENROLLEES
20	THREE RIVERS FCI	COMPUTER TECH/BUSI APPLICATION	15.0301	SOUTHERN TECH INSTIT.	CC	47
20	THREE RIVERS FCI	HORTICULTURE/LANDSCAPING	1.0601	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	CC	22
20	THREE RIVERS FCI	HVAC	47.0201	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	CC	13
20	THREE RIVERS FCI	WASTE WATER TREATMENT	15.0506	BEE COUNTY COLLEGE	CC	15
21	HIDALGO CO. JAIL	AUTO MECHANICS	47.0604	HILDALGO COUNTY JAIL STAFF	NC	0
21	HIDALGO CO. JAIL	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	HILDALGO COUNTY JAIL STAFF	NC	0
21	HIDALGO CO. JAIL	COOK	20.0403	HILDALGO COUNTY JAIL STAFF	NC	0
23	HUGHES UNIT	AIR COND/REFRIG	47.0201	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	CC	20
23	HUGHES UNIT	AUTO TECHNOLOGY	47.0604	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	CC	20
23	HILLTOP UNIT	BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
23	MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	BAKER	20.0402	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
23	HUGHES UNIT	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
23	MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	BUILDING MAINTENANCE	46.0401	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
23	HILLTOP UNIT	COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
23	MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	COOK	20.0403	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
23	MOUNTAIN VIEW UNIT	DATA ENTRY	11.0101	TDCJ-ID	AP	0
23	GATESVILLE UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	CC	46
23	HILLTOP UNIT	DATA PROCESSING	11.0301	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	CC	68
23	GATESVILLE UNIT	GRAPHIC ARTS	21.0106	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	CC	68
23	GATESVILLE UNIT	HEAVY EQUIP OPERATOR TRNG	49.0201	TEXAS A&M-T.E.E.X.	NC	0
23	HUGHES UNIT	MASONRY	46.0101	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	CC	19
23	GATESVILLE UNIT	MICROCOMPUTERS	11.0601	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	NC	0
23	GATESVILLE UNIT	OFFICE ADMINISTRATION	6.0101	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	CC	22
23	GATESVILLE UNIT	OFFICE PRACTICE	7.0701	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	NC	0
23	GATESVILLE UNIT	PRESSMAN (OFFSET)	48.0208	TDCJ-ID	AP	6
23	GATESVILLE UNIT	SECRETARIAL/RECEPTIONIST	7.0606	CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE	NC	0

APPENDIX F

1991 TEXAS PRIORITY OCCUPATIONS LIST

1991 TEXAS PRIORITY OCCUPATIONS LIST

Clerical and administrative support occupations (includes adjustment clerks; clerical supervisors; loan and credit clerks; insurance processing clerks; bill and account collectors; legal secretaries; medical secretaries; all other secretaries; word processing typists; billing clerks; computer operators; postal service clerks; dispatchers; and production clerks).

Computer programmers/aides

Construction-related occupations (includes concrete/terrazo finishers; painters/; and plumbers/pipefitters).

Cost estimators

Designers, except interior designers

Drafters

Electronic and other engineering technicians (includes electrical/electronic engineering technicians; and other engineering technicians).

Farm mangers

First line supervisors (includes supervisors, mechanics; supervisors, construction trades; supervisors, production workers; and other first line supervisors).

Health care-related occupations (includes registered nurses; licensed practical nurses; radiologic technicians; medical assistants; other health care technicians; and other health service workers).

Inspectors, testers, and graders (includes precision inspectors, testers, and grades; and other production inspectors).

Management-related occupations (includes personnel managers; purchasing managers; property and real estate managers; food service managers; all other managers; and all other management support workers).

Mechanics, installers, and repairer-related occupations (includes maintenance mechanics; heating/air conditioning mechanics; precision instrument repairers; all other machinery maintenance mechanics; and all other mechanics, installers, and repairers).

Personnel specialists

Photographers

1991 TEXAS PRIORITY OCCUPATIONS LIST

Precision production-related occupations (includes machinists; sheet metal workers; and custom tailor/sewers).

Protective service-related occupations (includes police patrol officers; and correction officers).

Public relations specialists

Sales-related occupations (includes sales supervisors; insurance sales agents; real estate brokers; real estate agents; securities sales agents; business services agents; sales representatives, wholesale; salespersons, parts; stock clerks, sales floor; solicitors; wholesale/retail buyers; and purchasing agents).

Social workers

Systems analysts, Electronic Data Processing

Teachers (includes preschool teachers; elementary school teachers; special education teachers; vocational teachers; sports instructors, and all other teachers).

Transportation-related occupations (includes truck drivers; bus drivers; school bus drivers).

Welders and cutters

Additional, New, and Emerging Occupations

Carpenters [1]
Electricians [1]
Child care workers [2]
Agriculture in the International Marketplace [3]
Aquaculturalists [4]
Agricultural engineering technicians [4]
Crop protection/production specialists [4]
Computer network systems technicians/administrators [4]
Information technology support specialists [4]
Telecommunications specialists [4]

1 Training time exceeds four-year ceiling criterion.
2 $4.55 per hour wage falls below $6.00 per hour criterion.
3 First adopted by the State Board of Education on September 10, 1988.
4 Identified by the Texas Innovation Information Network System.